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Reportage on Emergency CSCE Session on SFRY

Meeting Under Way

LD0307154191 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Slovak 1500 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] An urgent meeting of envoys of the governments of the CSCE countries began today in Prague. The meeting has been called in light of the crisis in Yugoslavia.

Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel spoke at the start of the session.

This is the first meeting under the new security mechanism agreed upon by the Council of Foreign Ministers in Berlin. Speaking shortly before the event got under way, Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier said that proposals would be tabled by the participant countries in an attempt to find a common position or a series of measures to resolve the crisis in Yugoslavia.

Immediate Cease-Fire Proposed

LD0307173791 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1600 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Excerpts] Representatives of 35 countries are in Prague discussing Yugoslavia. President Havel proposed an immediate cease-fire. Evelyn Forro reports:

[Forro] [passage omitted] Diplomatic sources say that the EC has called for an immediate cease-fire that the participants should adopt as soon as possible. There is every chance of this. Even the Yugoslav delegation is not expected to reject the text.

A Slovene delegate is here now. He has a visitor's card, which means that he cannot be present at the plenary session, but he can hold background talks with the delegations. If the cease-fire call is accepted, then they will discuss the kind of help the EC can offer. It would perhaps send observers to Yugoslavia to supervise the cease-fire. Clearly, however, this issue will require a long debate.

Istvan Kormendy, head of the Hungarian delegation, said that they held seperate consultations with the Czechoslovak and the Polish delegations, and they agreed that they will support the EC proposals.

Session Offers Help, Observers

LD0307175291 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Slovak 1700 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] CSCE envoys at the urgent session in Prague today have appealed to all sides in the Yugoslav crisis to stop fighting immediately. Armed forces must come under control and return to their barracks. As a statement issued in the Cernin Palace by the German ambassador who chairs the session says, hostile activities against barracks must also stop, and all captives must be freed immediately.

Representatives of the countries participating in Helsinki process have appealed to all sides in the conflict to comply with this appeal without delay and have offered to send help to them and said that they will send observers to Yugoslavia, who will remain there after an agreement with the Yugoslav Government is signed.

Finland Supports Initiatives

LD0307194591 Helsinki Suomen Yleisradio Network in Finnish 1900 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Jaakko Laajava, head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said at the CSCE crisis meeting in Prague that Finland is ready to consider and support those initiatives already proposed, such as sending observers to oversee the peaceful solution of the crisis in Yugoslavia. The growing acts of violence in Yugoslavia are no longer a matter for Yugoslavia alone. They will also affect Yugoslavia's neighbors and the rest of Europe. This is why Finland supports the EC's efforts to calm the situation in Yugoslavia. Laajava also reiterated Finland's earlier view that the disputes in Yugoslavia must be resolved by peaceful means, without violence, in accordance with the CSCE principles.

Croatian Delegate Comments

LD0307191191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1733 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Geneva, July 3 (TANJUG)—Republic of Croatia's member of the Yugoslav delegation to the CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) meeting on the problem of minorities said here today that the situation in Croatia 'is dramatic after the Army violated the agreement with the European troika.'

Neven Jurica told a few journalists attending a press conference called at his own initiative he had decided on such a step owing to 'profound disagreement with the approach and statement of the head of the Yugoslav delegation to the CSCE meeting.

According to Jurica, the only way to avoid 'chaos, violence and occupation' in Croatia—for which he accused the Yugoslav Army—'is an urgent official recognition of the independence of Croatia and Slovenia by the West.'

The two Yugoslav republics adopted decisions on the separation from Yugoslavia on June 25. The Federal Government subsequently declared the decisions illegitimate and ordered the Army to secure control of Yugoslavia's state borders.

After fierce clashes between Yugoslav Army and Slovenian Territorial Defence units, a ceasefire agreement was reached through a peace mediation by the E.C. troika. The agreement is not observed and several armed clashes took place in Slovenia ad Croatia yesterday.

Slovenia and Croatia blame the incidents on the Army, which points out that it observes the ceasefire and returns fire only in self-defence.

Hungarian Official on Talks

LD0307134491 Budapest MTI in English 1304 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Budapest, July 3 (MTI)—The Hungarian position concerning events in Yugoslavia is at the centre of an

interview with the assistant under secretary at the Hungarian Foreign Ministry Istvan Kormendy, carried by the daily NEPSZABADSAG on Wednesday.

Kormendy is to represent Hungary in Prague on Wednesday at a conference of foreign ministry officials from those countries participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE), where the Yugoslavian situation will be discussed.

The Hungarian position is well-known from the communique issued last week. We wish to represent this position in Prague in a way corresponding to the latest developments and emphasizing two main ideas. One is that the representatives of the Yugoslavian republics should discuss with one another the possibilities of resolving the crisis and find ways to realize these possibilities.

The other point is that violence and the use of force, especially the use of the Army should be stopped at once. The only solution is negotiation and the democratic assertion of the right to self-determination. The sides have to make decisions on the actual conditions and the way they wish to shape their [word indistinct] in the future.

Naturally, the outcome of the Prague talks cannot be predicted but the results of our diplomatic consultations have shown that the Hungarian position is identical with or similar to the opinion of the majority of CSCE countries. The decision as to the form of the declaration of our joint position, whether it will be a call, a resolution or proposals, will have to be made in Prague. This will be the first session of the committee since its formation, so it is still in the process of acquiring experience in crisis handling.

The consultation in itself, however, will show the Yugoslavian forces involved that Europe cares and worries about the crisis and that they have to make efforts to resolve it as soon as possible.

CSFR's Dienstbier on 'Limited' Options

LD0307184191 Prague CTK in English 1643 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Prague July 3 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier said today that the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) cannot stop the fighting in Yugoslavia but can offer possible ways of settling the Yugoslav crisis without the use of force.

After the opening of today's CSCE crisis management meeting, Dienstbier told journalists that "CSCE's options are limited though it can exert some pressure. A solution to the Yugoslav crisis can be only an internal one".

Director of the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry's CSCE department Svatopluk Buchlovsky said the CSCE meeting is expected to adopt an appeal for the cessation of hostilities in Yugoslavia. Later a goodwill mission should go to Yugoslavia to monitor the observance of the ceasefire. Only then can other measures by the international community follow, said Buchlovsky.

Zdenek Matejka, the Czechoslovak deputy foreign minister who heads a Czechoslovak delegation to the CSCE meeting, noted that the Yugoslav delegation has been responding positively to all proposals made so far.

Czechoslovak presidential adviser Alexandr Vondra believes that many countries represented here are likely to back the proposal to send observers to Slovenia and Croatia. He said that depending on the results of this mission, a meeting of the CSCE Council of Ministers could be convened.

Dienstbier: 'Internal' Solution Needed

LD0307215391 Prague Federal 1 Television Network in Czech 2010 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Remarks by CSFR Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier in Prague on 3 July—recorded]

[Excerpts] An urgent meeting of government envoys from the CSCE countries, which was convened to discuss the Yugoslav crisis, began today in Prague. [passage omitted]

[Dienstbier] The conference must properly analyze the current situation in Yugoslavia and offer Yugoslavia certain possiblities for resolving the situation.

The president has said clearly that we seek a peaceful and democratic solution and oppose any use of force, and that in our view it is unacceptable for the Army to resolve Yugoslavia's internal problems—above all, in a situation when two nations or two republics have decided in a referendum for independence. Therefore, the only solution to the Yugoslav problem must be an internal one, but I think that the international community can still do a lot to this end.

If it were to turn out that, in fact, no central government exists, or that it exists only formally and that the struggle has turned into a struggle of all sorts of different nationalist and other forces, then it will be necessary to consider the matter again. If there is no hope that by some peaceful means they will bring about the partition of Yugoslavia or the formation of some association or confederation, or whatever they want to achieve, then we would naturally have to take into account the prevailing circumstances, and hold talks with the Slovenian and Croatian Governments on recognizing them. [passage omitted]

Cease-Fire Unanimously Supported

LD0307200291 Prague CTK in English 1740 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Prague July 3 (CTK)—Participants in the CSCE meeting in Prague today called on all sides in the Yugoslav crisis to immediately cease all fighting.

All troops must return to their barracks and hostile actions against the barracks must be halted immediately,

they said in a statement made public by Germany's Wilhelm Hoeynck, who presided over the meeting held within the CSCE structure.

The envoys of the CSCE states urged all sides in the conflict to respond to the appeal immediately. They offered to help and also to send observers to Yugoslavia who would act in agreement with the Yugoslav Government.

According to Svatopluk Buchlovsky of Czechoslovakia, the conference has not yet discussed which countries would be represented in the mission nor when the group would go to Yugoslavia.

Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Zdenek Matejka said that the appeal was supported by all the 35 CSCE member states, including Yugoslavia.

The CSCE representatives stressed that the Yugoslav crisis must be solved in accordance with the principles of the Helsinki Final Act and last year's Paris Charter.

Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Minister Novak Pribicevic said that the government was prepared to solve the crisis in a conciliatory way but lost control of the situation when the federal Army attempted to take positions and was attacked by Croatian and Slovene national militias.

Stefan Loncnar, a Slovene diplomat said that the government has beyond doubt lost control of the Army.

Despite this, it is worth exerting pressure on the Yugoslav Government to increase the probability of an early solution, Loncar said.

He is not a member of the Yugoslav delegation as Slovenia is not recognised as an independent state by the CSCE countries.

He noted that there is not a single Slovene in the Yugoslav delegation and therefore he considers it necessary at least to be present in Prague.

According to Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry officials, the Prague meeting is attended by representatives of all the 35 CSCE countries, directors of the CSCE secretariat in Prague, the Vienna Conflict Prevention Centre and the Warsaw Centre for Free Elections.

SFRY Representative Comments

LD0307204991 Prague Federal Television Network in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Excerpts] A meeting of the envoys of the countries of the Helsinki process opened today at the Cernin Palace in Prague to deal with the current situation in Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

Just before the opening of the session, we were able to record a short interview with the head of the Yugoslav delegation, Novak Pribicevic, deputy foreign minister of Yugoslavia, who expressed the hope that this meeting help solve the crisis through political and not military means.

[Begin Pribicevic recording, in Czech] At the moment, the fighting has halted. It has halted a few times before. We will see whether common sense will prevail. The possibilities of a declaration are being discussed here. We will insist that all Yugoslav sections [slozka] fully respect the agreement they concluded with [word indistinct] of European Communities about banning the use of force to solve Yugoslav problems. It is likely that an offer will be made to send a commission of observers that will be active in the talks with the Yugoslav authorities, and it might adopt the role of a pacifier. [end recording]

Session Awaits Belgrade Response

LD0407112791 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1000 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] The CSCE countries' consultations on Yugoslavia have entered their second day. Evelyn Forro reports:

[Forro] They are waiting in Prague for Belgrade's reply, that is, whether the Yugoslav Government accepts the CSCE countries' offer to send observers to supervise the cease-fire. The Prague consultations were continuing at 1000, and the main question was: Which countries should take part in the observers force?

Responding to my question, Istvan Kormendi, a department head at the Hungarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said that Sweden and Finland, quoting their experience gained in UN peacekeeping forces, have officially announced their intention to participate. The Canadians are also interested; however, it is perfectly clear that the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, are keeping their distance.

Havel already signaled yesterday that, as host of the consultations, he would like to be represented in the cease-fire observers group.

It was unequivocally decided on the sidelines—although not in the session hall—that those non-EC countries bordering Yugoslavia—that is Hungary, Austria, Romania, and Bulgaria—should under no circumstances take part in the supervisory body because they might not be impartial.

I asked Istvan Kormendi about the delegates' reaction to President Havel's proposal for an arms embargo. He replied that this was not on the agenda and was discussed only in private talks.

Session Continues

LD0407200191 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1500 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] An urgent session of high plenipotentiaries of the governments of the CSCE member-states discussing the Yugoslav crisis is still continuing in Prague.

(Jan Lorenc), representative of the press department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said that the conclusion of the session depends on whether the Yugoslav side gives its response today. The main point of the agenda is

the forming of a goodwill mission which would mediate the settlement of conflicts in Yugoslavia.

The Yugoslav representative repeatedly stressed that without a stance from Belgrade, he is not going to vote on this document. This would mean that the document could not be adopted. Also, a mechanism on the basis of which the mission would be set up is still unclear. Another question is whether the mission will arrive at the scene of the conflict at the invitation of the Yugoslav government. An agreement was reached that it would cooperate with local bodies.

SFRY Delegate Silent on Observers

LD0407120291 Prague CTK in English 1046 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Prague July 4 (CTK)—Deputy Foreign Minister Novak Pribicevic, the Yugoslav chief delegate to the crisis session of senior political officials of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) on Yugoslavia, today declined to say anything about Yugoslavia's stand on sending a CSCE observer mission to his country.

Pribicevic said he will first inform the participants in the emergency session, which continues here today for a second and probably last day.

He added that at 10 a.m. today, the Yugoslav Government went into a session also attended by high-ranking officers of the Yugoslav Federal Government.

Shortly before midnight on Wednesday, the CSCE meeting participants agreed on a draft of their position on sending an observer mission to Yugoslavia, initiated by the European Community twelve. Pribicevic said he needs his government's authorisation to approve the document.

This morning, CTK learned from sources close to the Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry that Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis will attend the CSCE Yugoslav crisis session this afternoon.

Soviet Delegate Questions Mission

LD0407125191 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1200 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] The emergency session of government envoys from CSCE member countries, convened to discusses the Yugoslav crisis, continues in Prague today. According to the latest unofficial information, the Yugoslav delegation continues to say that it is still waiting for Belgrade's stand on the possibility of sending observers to Yugoslavia.

A Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry source says that participants in the meeting are discussing a draft document formulating conditions for sending a good will mission to the crisis-ridden area. The mission—based on recommendations from observers who would travel to Yugoslavia first—would help arrange dialogues between hostile sides. The same source presumes that the Soviet delegation will have objections to the good-will mission. This is assumed on the basis of a statement by a Soviet representative who today questioned whether sending a good-will mission would not constitute an interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs. Other participants at the meeting reminded the Soviet side of the fundamental importance of reaching a consensus.

Problems at Meeting Noted

LD0407200791 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1600 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Plenipotentiaries of the CSCE member states are talking at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague on resolving the situation in Yugoslavia. Our editor Lubos Taraba has phoned in from Cernin Palace:

[Taraba] Two days of protracted debates bear witness to one thing: The mechanism suggested for overcoming crisis situations in Europe keeps encoutnering the same obstacle, the principle of consensus, that is, the agreement of all with the proposed solution, including the country in question. This is the beginning and the end of all. This is also valid regarding all the proposals worked out here in Prague, concerned with cease-fire, sending political observers, and dispatching a goodwill mission to Yugoslavia. Belgrade must agree with this plan and no one else must be against.

But there is a catch: The Soviet representative has already indicated that if Yugoslavia does not say no, then the USSR might do so. The explanation is obvious: Nobody can rule out that similar talks could soon take place with regard to events in the Soviet empire. And Moscow is not interested in anything else. Coming into play again is—although this time unuttered—the eternal objection against alleged interference in the internal affairs of another country, although it is civil war that is involved.

Thus, while Yugoslavia is being discussed here in Prague, at the same time, what is being discussed even more is the further fate of the recently worked out mechanism for overcoming crisis situations, the mechanism which, as demonstrated by a recent meeting of CSCE ministers of foreign affairs in Berlin, has particularly unpleasant consequences, particularly for Moscow, as has already been indicated.

The talks themselves reflect the way Europe continues to be divided. The participants in the meeting continue to face new obstacles in the form of contradictory views and opinions. For the time being, everything is merely beginning. Nothing is clear, nothing has been decided. This has also been indicated by Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Gianni de Michelis.

At the moment, those taking part in the talks are having their break. They will resume their places in the Cernin Palace hall against about 1900.

Italian, Soviet Views Reported

LD0407201291 Prague CTK in English 1928 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Prague July 4 (CTK)—Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis said today the sooner the current emergency session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) reaches agreement to send a goodwill mission to Yugoslavia, the more resolute its message will sound.

De Michelis, who is accompanying Italian President Francesco Cossiga on a three-day visit to Czechoslovakia, addressed the CSCE session in Prague.

Jan Lorenz, a Czechoslovak Foreign Ministry spokesman, told journalists it was not clear whether the CSCE session would end today, as everything depended on a reaction from Yugoslavia.

Establishing a goodwill mission that would mediate a settlement of the conflict in Yugoslavia remains the main point on the agenda of the CSCE meeting. According to Lorenz, all delegations have stated their positions on the mission, but their proposals were contradictory. The mechanism for setting up the mission has not yet been clarified and the question is whether or not it would travel to the site of conflict at the Yugoslav Government's invitation, Lorenz said.

Meanwhile, the Soviet delegation has been waiting for instructions from the Soviet leadership on the proposed mission.

Soviet delegation head Yuriy Deryabin said an agreement between CSCE states and Yugoslavia should precede the sending of any mission. The Soviet Union would not participate in such a mission, and neither would the Americans, he said.

Deryabin doubted whether it is necessary to send a mission to Yugoslavia. He called it a very delicate issue for many countries, including the Soviet Union. "It is our country's opinion that no mediator in the conflict is necessary. We believe it is an internal problems which should be settled by the country's own means", Deryabin said.

Asked whether the Soviet Union would back sending a mission to Yugoslavia if Yugoslavia accepted this idea, Deryabin answered he "was waiting for instructions from Moscow". He said he himself objected to the idea of a mission as it could constitute a precedent, but he added that an invitation from Yugoslavia might be a solution.

CSFR Official on Progress, Problems

LD0407205791 Prague Federal 1 Television Network in Slovak 2000 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Interview with Zdenek Majetka, deputy CSFR foreign minister and head of CSFR delegation, by unidentified correspondent—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] Mr. Deputy Minister: On Monday you ceased to be the general secretary of the Warsaw Pact but it seems you still have a lot of work. You just left the session for a little while and I would be interested whether the Yugoslav delegation has already received the stance of the Yugoslav federal bodies which all of you were waiting for.

[Majejka, in Czech] Yes, the Yugoslav delegation has already received approval making it possible for today's committee to approve the dispatch of observers. But it has some reservations regarding the issue, and they have been discussed in working groups and in the lobby in the afternoon. Now the official session is probably taking place. It can go on—as happened yesterday—even after midnight.

[Correspondent] Do you know the reservations and what they entail?

[Matejka] The Yugoslavs unofficially mentioned some of the reservations; for instance, one is that the observers should not be soldiers but civilians. Also involved are some specific problems which will have to be discussed—and they have probably been agreed on with the CSCE mission which is engaged in talks in Belgrade.

[Correspondent] What steps do you think will follow if the session is concluded with success, perhaps as late as in the morning?

[Matejka] So far one document haas been adopted. It seems very probable that the second one, about the cease-fire, is going to be adopted. Some reservations about it were also expressed by the Soviet and some other delegations. The third drafted document, about the goodwill mission, is causing problems. Very serious reservations about it were expressed by both the Yugoslavs and Soviets.

Nevertheless, we hope that either during the night, or by tomorrow morning, or at tomorrow's morning session, we will succeed in approving all the three documents. [passage omitted]

Session Approves Goodwill Mission

LD0407224391 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 2200 GMT 4 Jun 91

[Text] Shortly after 2300 [2100 GMT] all the participants in the urgent Prague meeting of the plenipotentiaries of the CSCE member states convened to discuss the current situation in Yugoslavia approved a stance on sending a goodwill mission to the crisis area of Yugoslavia.

No more details have been issued by press agencies so far.

Bufi, Italy's Boniver Discuss Refugees in Italy

AU0407165991 Tirana ATA in English 0831 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 4 (ATA)—On July 3, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of Albania Ylli Bufi, and senior officials escorting him met at the seat of the Italian Council of Ministers with the Italian minister of emigration Margherita Boniver. Speaking of the problems related to the Albanian refugees that have come to Italy, Minister Boniver informed the Albanian side that, by July 10, the Italian authorities hope to redistribute, in various regions and in small groups, the Albanian refugees who are now in Italy. She also said that before the end of July she will visit Albania to negotiate with our authorities present and future problems of the Albanian emigres.

On his part, the Albanian premier expressed thanks for the contribution of the Italian Government and the personal contribution of Mrs. Boniver to resolving the Albanian refugee issue as well as for the hospitality of the Italian people. He said that we consider the problem of emigration from Albania as a social and economic problem. In this respect, we need Italy's help.

Kapllani, De Michelis Sign Emergency Aid Document

AU0407165591 Tirana ATA in English 0834 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 4 (ATA)—On July 3 at the Chiggi Palace in Rome, the foreign minister of the Republic of Albania, Muhamet Kapllani, and the foreign minister of the Italian Republic, Gianni de Michelis, signed the document on the exchange of letters on the Italian government's emergency aid for Albania. According to this document, Italy will provide through credits, in favourable conditions, raw materials for Albanian industry, agriculture, livestock and transport amounting to 30 billion lira, as was agreed upon during De Michelis' visit to Tirana.

Attending the ceremony for the signing of the document were the premiers Ylli Bufi and Giulio Andreotti, the Italian Minister of Emigration Margherita Boniver, the Albanian Ministers Ylli Cabiri and Prec Zogaj, Ambassadors Dashnor Dervishi and Torquato Cardilli, etc .

Nano Attends Italian Socialist Party Congress

AU0207151691 Tirana ATA in English 1018 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 2 (ATA)—The 46th Congress of the Italian Socialist Party was over in Bari of Italy. As it is informed, invited in this congress was also a delegation of the Socialist Party of Albania made up of its chairman, Fatos Nano, and the vice chairman, Servet Pellumbi. Over their stay in Bari, they had meetings and talks with the general secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, Bettino Craxi, and representatives of the country's political life.

The delegation of the Socialist Party of Albania returned home.

In an interview to the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT, Fatos Nano underlines among other things that the participation of the delegation of the Albanian Socialist Party in the 46th Congress of the Italian Socialist Party is a landmark for the affirmation of our party as a political force of the European Left. Our participation in this congress was received with interest not only by the secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party, Bettino Craxi, but also by many senators and deputies and key personalities of the Italian Socialist Party in the Italian political life.

Of specific importance was the meeting with Bettino Craxi, who evaluated the programme and the political orientation of our party for the all-round democratization of the Albanian society. He voiced the engagement of the representatives of the Italian Socialist Party in the Italian Government to materialize as soon as possible the programme of aid and cooperation between our two countries.

The spirit of democratic solidarity characterizing the numerous meetings and talks with delegates of the congress and representatives of the other parties, Fatos Nano underlines, strengthened the mutual belief and confidence that Albania's integration into the international community of the peoples, our cooperation and the close relations with the European Left and the Socialist International, is indispensable for the democratic development of our country.

Assembly Approves Draft Law on Armed Forces

AU0407165391 Tirana ATA in English 0931 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Tirana, July 4 (ATA)—The People's Assembly examined on the afternoon of July 3 the draft law on the status of the militarymen of the armed forces of the Republic of Albania. This draft law was previously studied by the respective commission and the commission on laws as well as by the parliamentary groups. After approval, in the main, the draft law was examined according to articles. After being approved, article by article, the law was adopted in general. The assembly contines proceedings in plenary session on July 5.

Zhelev Condemns Use of Force in Yugoslavia

AU0407173191 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1604 GMT 4 Jul 91

["Statement by President Zhelyu Zhelev on the situation and events in Yugoslavia"—recorded]

[Text] Esteemed fellow countrymen: During the last days and hours, the situation in Yugoslavia has continued to be tragic in nature. The armed conflict between the Yugoslav People's Army and the territorial defense forces of Slovenia and Croatia have caused serious bloodshed and many casualties. Four of our own citizens, who found themselves on Yugoslav territory by force of circumstances, have been killed. We offer our sincere condolences to the families and relatives of our compatriots who were killed.

The Republic of Bulgaria strongly condemns the use of force and the attempts by the Yugoslav People's Army to impose a political solution with tanks. We totally support the decision and the appeal made yesterday in Prague by the representatives of the CSCE member countries, as well as the efforts by the EC and the United States to resolve the crisis.

In this connection, we insist on the following: —that all military actions should be halted without delay; —that all armed forces should be placed under political control; —that the military units should return to their barracks and remain there, while at the same time the hostilities against them should be suspended; and —that those arrested during the military actions be immediately released.

We call upon the Yugoslav authorities to take all necessary measures to protect the lives and security of Bulgarian citizens temporarily located in the country, while the Yugoslav authorities bear total responsibility for our compatriots who have already been killed. Guided by the ten principles of the Helsinki Final Act and by the Paris Charter for a New Europe, the Republic of Bulgaria firmly supports the right of self-determination of all the peoples inhabiting the territory of Yugoslavia, including their right to create their own independent state.

What is important for us is that changes be made solely by means of political dialogue and political compromise, while the use of force should not be permitted under any circumstances. For this reason, we support the actions of all the statesmen and political forces in Yugoslavia who are striving to follow such a course.

In my telephone conversation a short while ago with Mr. Stipe Mesic, president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, I expressed my firm support for his efforts to place the Army under full political control and return it to the barracks. I received with joy his personal assurance that the Presidency and he personally are striving and doing everything possible to peacefully achieve an agreement on all the disputed issues and the future (?beneficial) structure [ustroystvo] of Yugoslavia. We agreed to meet when the situation permits.

Esteemed Fellow Countrymen, the Republic of Bulgaria has repeatedly declared that it supports the democratic processes that are developing in Yugoslavia. Our state has no intention of making use of the present situation in Yugoslavia, nor of interfering in its internal affairs. By this, we are convinced that we are making our contribution to stabilizing the situation in the Balkans and Europe. Democratic Bulgaria will continue to work in this spirit, in order to prevent the awakening of any [words indistinct] of internationality and interethnic enmities in the Balkans.

Democracy and a modern market economy provide the only chance for us to make a break with the burden of the past, in order that we Balkan peoples may take up our worthy place in Europe.

Envoy Presents Note on Nationals Killed in SFRY

AU0407213791 Sofia BTA in English 2052 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 4 (BTA)—Mr. Marko Markov, ambassador of the Republic of Bulgaria to Yugoslavia, presented a note to Mr. Milos Usceburka, deputy chief of the Neighbouring Countries Department of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, in connection with the deaths of Bulgarian nationals in Yugoslavia killed during the military operations of the Yugoslav People's Army in Slovenia. The note expresses profound concern over the fate of the Bulgarian citizens in Yugoslavia and stresses that Bulgaria reserves her right to claim financial and property damages.

The Yugoslav side declared that the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia is doing everything possible in order to provide the necessary protection of and information about the foreign citizens and property on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. It promised to present a written reply to the questions raised in the Bulgarian note.

Refutes SFRY Allegations

AU0507071791 Sofia BTA in English 2211 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 4 (BTA corr. Nikola Kitsevski)—Asked to comment upon the allegations of Mr. Dobromir Zadgorski, Mr. Marko Markov, Bulgaria's ambassador to Yugoslavia, said the following:

"These statements cannot be confirmed by the Bulgarian Embassy in Belgrade and there is no probability of their being true. No local or foreign sources have provided evidence of the presence of Serbian rebels' formations on the territory of Slovenia.

"At present the Bulgarian Embassy does not have details on the circumstances concerning the death of the Bulgarian nationals but it has requested such information. I think that in such critical situations unverified information can not only harm bilateral relations, but also impede the very clarification of the concrete cases."

As regards the allegations that the centre of Skopje has been occupied by troops of the Yugoslav People's Army, the Government of the Republic of Macedonia has published an official announcement that since 5 PM yesterday the guarding of the buildings of the government, parliament, the television and the "NOVA MAKEDONIYA" editorial offices has been taken over by special detachments of the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

Nationals 'Shot in Cold Blood'

AU0407214091 Sofia BTA in English 2026 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 4 (BTA)—"The mass media have not told the truth about the death of the Bulgarian nationals in Yugoslavia. The five Bulgarian drivers did not die during bombings, but were taken out of their trucks and shot in cold blood. Outrages were committed on their bodies," Mr. Dobromir Zadgorski of the Bulgarian National Democratic Party (BNDP) told journalists today.

He declined to name the sources of his information. "We have been provided with proofs by a source through our own channels," he said. Mr. Zadgorski said he supposed the five Bulgarians were killed by "special Serbian detachments of rebels accompanying the Yugoslav People's Army."

Mr. Zadgorski also said that 40 Bulgarian trucks had been plundered. Many Bulgarian trucks were stopped not at the border, but in the interior of the country. He called it a political cynicism that the Bulgarians do not know the truth about the death of their compatriots. Mr. Zadgorski expressed his indignation over the fact that the Bulgarian side presented no verbal note and did not demand compensations.

According to information released by the National Democrats, armoured units of the Yugoslav People's Army entered Skopje at 2 AM Last night and are controlling—though they call it guarding—governmental buildings and the editorial offices of the "NOVA MAKEDONIYA" paper. According to the BNDP the troops entered Skopje because there was a stir among the democratic public, above all in the ranks of the local Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization, demanding the proclamation of Macedonia's independence.

The BNDP was the first party in Bulgaria to express support for the independence of Slovenia and Croatia last week. Its followers handed in a petition at the Yugoslav Embassy in Sofia. For the time being the BNDP is the only party which insists on the deployment of Bulgarian troops on the Bulgarian-Yugoslav border—"not aimed at any military interference or aggression, but as a preventive measure," BNDP leader Luchezar Stoyanov told journalists today.

Lilov, Glushkov Comment on Yugoslav Crisis

AU0307195691 Sofia BTA in English 1754 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 3 (BTA)—The official Bulgarian view on the events in Yugoslavia will be made public in near future after today's meeting of the National Security Council, the president and the political forces, Bulgarian Television announced in its main evening news programme.

Asked to comment on the events in Yugoslavia, Bulgarian politicians stressed that civil war should be avoided.

Mr. Aleksandur Lilov, chairman of the Socialist Party, spoke in favour of the preservation of Yugoslavia's unity, adding that he could not judge if this was possible.

Bulgarian Agrarian Party leader Ivan Glushkov, deputy chairman of parliament, pointed out that the decision on Yugoslavia's unity should be taken independently by the Yugoslav peoples.

Yugoslav Denial on Reinforcing Border Rejected

AU0307163091 Sofia BTA in English 1607 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 3 (BTA)—The denial of the Yugoslav Embassy in Sofia belies the facts. This is obvious from a transcript of a conversation between Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Viktor Vulkov and the Yugoslav ambassador to Bulgaria, Mr. Milenko Stefanovic, on June 28. Today the Ministry of Foreign Affairs made the transcript available at BTA's request. It reads as follows:

Ambassador Stefanovic: "The fait accompli policy, implemented by Slovenia and Croatia, is targeted against Yugoslavia's interests in general, as well as against its separate republics, provinces, and peoples. Therefore, Yugoslavia is within its rights to take measures to secure its borders, this is its obligation under the Helsinki Accords."

Minister Vulkov: "The Bulgaro-Yugoslav border included?"

Ambassador Stefanovic: "Yes."

Yesterday the BTA published a denial of the Yugoslav Embassy in connection with a signed commentary released by the BTA on July 1 under the heading "Belgrade Warns Sofia: On Whose Behalf?" The embassy flatly denied the paragraph saying that Yugoslavia's ambassador to Bulgaria Milenko Stefanovic "familiarized the Bulgarian Government with the measures the Yugoslav Government was taking for the military reinforcement of the Yugoslav borders, including the border with Bulgaria."

The text of the Vulkov-Stefanovic conversation prove wrong the TANJUG News Agency report on the same subject, received in BTA on TANJUG's Serbo-Croat service. In English translation, the report runs as follows: "The denial addressed to the BTA says that the only conversation which Ambassador Stefanovic had was

with Minister of Foreign Affairs Viktor Vulkov. It concerned Bulgaria's official position on the alleged recognition of the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Croatia by the Bulgarian Government."

Western Approach to SFRY Crisis Viewed

AU0407132991 Sofia BTA in English 0838 GMT 4 Jul 91

["The West Is Not Unanimous on Yugoslavia"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 4 (BTA)—The West is not unanimous on the internecine war in Yugoslavia, a signed article in "OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK" states. The author points out the strange and discouraging lack of suggestions by the international community in the last few months on finding a way out of the crisis in Yugoslavia.

Journalist Chavdar Kiselinchev believes that Western statesmen made a mistake calling for the preservation of the Yugoslav Federation at any cost. They missed the chance to settle a divorce in a peaceful and civilized manner, or at least to try to do so, the author points out.

The West's wariness can be put down to its wish to retain the status quo in Eastern Europe and to avoid its Balkanization into warring states with their incredible ethnic and border disputes. Such a development will not only pose a threat to building a new Europe but will open the way for a dangerous instability in the Balkans, Mr. Kiselinchev writes.

He does not rule out the possibility for the internal Yugoslav conflict to cross the borders, to involve neighbour countries and provoke disintegration processes elsewhere.

The preservation of the status quo at any cost may stifle democratic processes, the author points out. In this connection he stresses the role of the neo-communist Serbian leadership in the current developments. It is stressed that Slovenia and Croatia have chosen independence to get free of Belgrade's neo-communist control.

Mr. Kiselinchev elaborates on the idea to allow a certain fragmentation of Eastern Europe. Such a decision may prove more viable in the conditions of European integration, he writes.

Tomov Comments on Kozloduy Nuclear Plant Problems

AU0507071991 Sofia BTA in English 2240 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Tanya Tsekova report]

[Text] Sofia, July 4 (BTA)—Bulgaria can neither afford to close down the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant, nor can it replace it by her own power generation facilities, Mr. Aleksandur Tomov, deputy prime minister, told a press conference today. The plant meets about 40 per cent of Bulgaria's electricity needs. If all these power generating facilities are stopped at once, the whole power generating system would get disrupted. The government does not underestimate the problem of nuclear safety, but in the country's present economic situation it can hardly allocate funds for it. The conclusions of the IAEA mission are not final, Mr. Tomov said. They will be discussed by the government. The Council of Ministers accepts the observations and the list of irregularities presented by the international mission, but the latter consists of technical defects, mechanical omissions and employees' regrettable small errors, Mr. Tomov said. The first four VVR reactors were built in 1970 in accordance with the then valid safety standards. There are several variants of solving the problem, but the government will not be in a hurry to make its decision. On July 9 a Bulgarian delegation will meet foreign experts in Vienna to discuss the technical conditions at the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant, its future and the possibility of receiving international aid. Most probably the reactors will be stopped and repaired one by one.

Ecoglasnost, which is engaged in environmental protection, insists on closing down the nuclear power plant, while Prof. Lyudmil Genov, chairman of the Power Generating Committee, argues that the technical condition of the reactors is as good as ever. An idea has been launched to feed the small nuclear reactors with gas. This will probably be rather expensive, but this possibility is worth studying, Prof. Genov said.

The government has not yet taken an official stand on the construction of the other nuclear power plant at Belene, but in most probability the project will be abandoned, Mr. Tomov said.

FRG's Toepfer Demands Shutdown

AU0307155591 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] At a news conference held in Bonn today, German Environment Minister Klaus Toepfer demanded that the Kozloduy Nuclear Power Plant be closed down as soon as possible, because of the substantial technical problems and the associated risk of an accident. This was announced by DPA.

The DPA report continues that, according to Toepfer, talks are in progress with representatives of German energy industry enterprises on the possibility of providing supplies of electric power to compensate for the closure of Kozloduy. Results from the talks are expected within the next few days, according to the DPA Agency.

Stances on Passage of Constitution Detailed

AU0307155391 Sofia BTA in English 1422 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 3 (BTA)—After the Socialists stated yesterday their conviction that the constitution will be signed by July 17, the Social Democrats and the Parliamentary Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) followed suit today. Even if it is not signed then, the last 90 MP's of the SDS will leave parliament on July 17.

Ms. Nora Ananieva, floor leader of the Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP), said yesterday that if the draft constitution is not passed, the dissolution of parliament is constitutionally impossible. Social Democrat Petur Kornazhev said today this is how Ms. Ananieva thinks, being a professor in constitutional law at the Academy of Social Sciences of the Communist, now Socialist, Party. Mr. Kornazhev, a lawyer, said: "Parliament has decided to work on the constitution until July 17." According to him, MP's of the BSP had "innocently" suggested the same as Ms. Ananieva. But the MP's of the SDS will leave parliament on July 17, regardless of whether the constitution is passed or not.

In connection with a possibility voiced by Socialists in the lobbies that a failure to pass the constitution may call into question the president's legitimacy, Mr. Kornazhev explained that even under the Constitution which is effective now the president "cannot lose ground all at once." "We are all seeking a parliamentary solution because—let me say something terrible—the president is empowered to declare martial law, and some people tend to forget this," Mr. Kornazhev told BTA.

Assembly Passes Ministry of Interior Bill

AU0407191191 Sofia BTA in English 1436 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 4 (BTA)—Last night parliament passed the Interior Ministry Bill. The Minister of the Interior, Mr. Khristo Danov, described it as another step towards democracy, an act with no precedent in Bulgarian legislation.

Under the new act the people's militia will be called National Police. The act prohibits the gathering of information based on citizens' race, political affiliations, religion, or trade-union membership.

The Minister of the Interior acquires a new status. The head of the ministry will be a civilian. The highest professional post in the ministry will be that of chief secretary.

The act regulates in detail the functions of the different ministry units, its management, the rights and obligations of its employees.

The act defines the National Police, the National Security Service, the fire-fighting department, the border and the internal army units as national departments with the Ministry of the Interior. Another central department is set up to fight organized crime. Separate acts on the police and the other national departments with the ministry will be worked out on the basis of this act.

The act also regulates the relations between the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Defence. The Interior Ministry may appeal to the Army for support in the protection of strategic projects and in cases of natural disasters and industrial accidents.

Clubs for Democracy Want New Political Agreement

AU0307140391 Sofia DUMA in Bulgarian 1 Jul 91 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Federation of Clubs for Democracy Insist on New Political Agreement"]

[Text] Bulgarian Television announced that the National Federative Union of the Federation of Clubs for Democracy supported the political principles passed at the Fourth National Conference of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] held on 22 June its stand on the auxiliary functions of the citizens' committees.

The National Federative Union insisted that a new political agreement be signed immediately between the organizations in the SDS that will include the formation of a coalition government and a general program for its work.

Demonopolization of Companies Announced

AU0307132991 Sofia BTA in English 1238 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Sofia, July 3 (BTA)—The process of demonopolization of companies within the system of the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Services is coming to an end and will perhaps be completed in 20 days, an expert with this ministry reported today.

Of the 130 companies marked for demonopolization, 129 have already been broken up by special protocols. They have been replaced by 754 new businesses, 176 of them are joint-stock companies and 578 are state-owned firms. Provisional managers have been appointed. Only 100 of the companies' directors are new and 654 have been reappointed.

Popov on Crans Montana Forum, Yugoslavia, Romania

AU0307120391 Sofia OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK in Bulgarian 28 Jun 91 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Prime Minister Dimitur Popov by Lyuben Genov, OTECHESTVEN VESTNIK editor in chief; place and date not given: "Our Path to United Europe"]

[Excerpts] [Genov] Have your ideas on the all-European processes changed after the Crans Montana forum?

[Popov] I will answer with a question—what results can we expect from the discussion in Crans Montana, which was attended by representatives of nearly all Central and East European countries, by the delegates from the Soviet Union, the Soviet republics, and by well-known politicians from Western Europe, heads of state, ministers, and public figures included?

Different ideas still exist concerning future developments in Europe. [passage omitted]

We all realize that the East and Central European countries are facing a long road before their recognition as equal partners of the West European states. Views on the length and nature of this road differ. [passage omitted]

According to the majority of "Europeans" who took the floor at the Crans Montana meeting, Bulgaria, within a short period, has marked greater progress compared with the other East European states, and is entitled to apply for its association with the European community together with the Central European countries.

I got an even more precise idea about the readiness of accepting our association with the European Community—and at a later stage—our membership in the same community. It turned out that some inaccurate notions exist about Bulgaria's real achievements. Numerous people consider us more backward than we actually are; they are just not sufficiently informed. [passage omitted]

In my official statement at the forum in Crans Montana I stressed that from a moral and political point of view nations should not be divided into European, more European, and most European ones in a future united Europe. Another question is the discrepancy between the economic situations of the different countries, which is likely to persist throughout the forthcoming years. We could hardly expect to join the European Community at our present economic level without causing difficulties for them and without having to bear grave consequences on our own behalf.

As we usually say, however, we must work very hard to make up for our shortcomings.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the date of Bulgaria's association or full membership in the European communities lies in a rather distant future. A period of four, five, 10, and even more years was mentioned. Naturally, everything depends on our economic stabilization and development, on the pace at which the changes are expected to be accomplished in our country. [passage omitted]

The idea of a Black Sea zone, which is an initiative of the Turkish state was also discussed. Everything is still in a stage of discussion. Some people expressed their misgiving that countries with different levels of development may join such economic zones which is likely to increase the centrifugal forces in Europe and is not in the interest of the all-European processes. [passage omitted]

[Genov] Let us say a few words about events in Yugoslavia and in the Baltic republics....

[Popov] The effort toward independence is understandable. Both in Yugoslavia and in the Soviet Union such aspirations are linked to democratic changes. Events in the Baltic seem to be more undestandable, considering the new union treaty that is expected to be signed and the fact that the republics that intend to leave the union will probably sign separate documents on their future relations with the Soviet Union. They have no interest in cutting themselves off from the Soviet market.

As far as the events in Yugoslavia are concerned, they could be evaluated from the following two points of view: First, there is the aspiration for national independence. At the same time the idea of a confederation, namely an union of independent states, exists. In other words, Yugoslavia is likely to assume a new political, economic, and state structure.

I am convinced that Yugoslavia is likely to disintegrate unless the agreement on a future confederation is signed. Europe is interested in the preservation of Yugoslavia's existence, this being an important factor of economic and political stabilization on the continent, which would prevent the escalation of nationalistic aspirations and would avert a situation which already exists in some places: namely the striving for domination. Armed conflicts are likely to erupt, civil, or interstate war may break out under such circumstances.

We are in favor of preserving stability in that area, which means that we support the democratic processes in Yugoslavia and are concerned about the situation of escalating tension at the same time. The situation in the Balkan peninsula is relatively stable for the time being, but we realize how fragile this stability can be.

[Genov] It would be normal to end our interview with recent news from Romania....

[Popov] We had talks with Petre Roman two days ago. In reviewing our relations we both declared that there are no reasons for a deterioration in Bulgarian-Romanian relations. Therefore, I was surprised by the Romanian foreign minister's stand.

South Dobrudzha was returned to Bulgaria on the basis of the Craiova Treaty signed between the two countries which has nothing whatsoever in common with agreements between Molotov and Ribbentrop. The European countries at that epoch accepted the treaty in question as an act of historical justice on the grounds that the restitution of a territory inhabited by a purely Bulgarian population to Bulgaria was involved. I presume that the reason the question of Dobrudzha was raised at this very moment is related to domestic policy issues.

Italy's Cossiga Heads Delegation; Treaty Signed

AU0507105591 Rome ANSA in English 0834 GMT 5 Jul 91

[Text] Prague, 4 July (ANSA)—Italy and Czechoslovakia on Thursday [4 July] afternoon signed a friendship and cooperation treaty committing the two countries to work together to build security in a new Europe.

Diplomatic sources said the treaty, signed by Italian and Czech heads of state and foreign ministers, was a further sign of the new climate of trust in Europe. They stressed the fact that, for the first time ever, a solemn international document declared that the 1938 Munich Agreement between Britain, France, Italy and Germany over the latter's annexation of the Czech Sudetenland was null and void.

Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis commented that this clause had a "great symbolic value" in the new climate of trust that must animate all Europeans.

Earlier in the day, Italian President Francesco Cossiga also stressed to Czech head of state Vaclav Havel the importance of Czechoslovakia for the rest of Europe, saying: "I am proud to be the first Italian head of state to visit a democratic Czechoslovakia. You are in the heart of Europe, and any unease in Czechoslovakia is also the unease of Europe."

Both Cossiga and de Michelis stressed that friendship treaties like the one signed with Czechoslovakia (it has already signed one with the Soviet Union) are important for building up a new security network after the disappearance of the two opposing military blocs in Europe, awaiting the day that all European countries come together around a future NATO with a political as well as a military dimension.

They said that Italy was also negotiating similar treaties with other Eastern European countries to try and avoid the use of force seen in the past few days in Yugoslavia.

In a keynote address to the Czech and Slovak Assembly, Cossiga emphasized that a promise of democracy was not enough for the complex mosaic of minorities oppressed for decades by communist regimes. He said that from now on, there must be guarantees covering "the respect of democratic values, full safeguards of human rights and the rights of minorities, and the observance of the principles of Helsinki and Paris."

In talks with Havel, Dienstbier, and Premier Marian Calfa, Cossiga and de Michelis also illustrated the Italian and EC position on Yugoslavia. De Michelis, who also took part in the CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe) meeting taking place in the Czech capital, once more stressed the importance of applying the "Helsinki spirit" to the crisis.

De Michelis also denied that there had been any arguments within the Italian Government over its approach to the Yugoslav crisis, speaking of "great consistency" in the way the situation was tackled, first "prudently" and then with "adequate measures."

Addresses Federal Assembly

LD0407191891 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1400 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Stanislav Benda report from the Federal Assembly building in Prague]

[Text] At 1544, deputies interrupted discussion of the government-sponsored draft bill on the state final account of the federation for 1990 to welcome, with truly stormy applause, Italian President Francesco Cossiga.

Alexander Dubcek, chairman of the Federal Assembly, who briefly welcomed him, did not forget either the common points of past history or Italian support for our country in 1968 and during our attempts to progress on the path of democracy.

Francesco Cossiga designated the period of 1989 to 1990 as a magic period and stressed that although world events no doubt influenced the development of events in our country, the primary force in the change of the political system was the great yearning of our peoples for freedom. The first democratic elections could thus be linked to the free ideas of Prague Spring 1968, that were suppressed by force at that time. He also said that Alexander Dubcek represents for Italy a symbol of freedom and democracy and enjoys a great respect in this southern country. Mr. Cossiga said that a great role in the prospective anchoring of our country in a democratic society is played by this Assembly that he was allowed to address, and the document on basic rights and freedoms, adopted by you, is the main cornerstone of your freedom. Of no lesser significance are the other bills adopted here also, whether it is a bill abolishing capital punishment or economic bills. The president also expressed the wish that all mutual agreements signed on the occasion of this visit to our country may become valid as soon as possible.

Following his address—Mr. President Francesco Cossiga is still talking to the deputies—the Assembly will continue with approving the final account of the federation for the past year.

Comments on SFRY Situation

LD0507032191 Prague CTK in English 2310 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Prague July 4 (CTK)—Italian President Francesco Cossiga said here today that economic progress in Croatia and Serbia could have been a stabilising factor within Yugoslavia, and in the Balkans as a whole.

Addressing a joint press conference with Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel, Cossiga said the price for maintaining the union is too high as the nations of Yugoslavia have not found a way towards a peaceful settlement.

Cossiga recalled the initiatives of the European Community and of the Italian government to prevent the conflict from turning into a civil war. "We are realists... but we wish that the nations of Yugoslavia could find a peaceful form of coexistence", Cossiga said.

President Havel said Czechoslovakia will coordinate its position with those of the other European countries.

Regarding the development of economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Italy, Cossiga said he is convinced that Czechoslovakia, an advanced industrial country before World War Two, would become an engine and not only one of the coaches of the metaphorical train to Europe.

Carnogursky Discusses Economic Issues

LD0407220991 Bratislava Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Slovak 1100 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Interview with Slovak Prime Minister Jan Carnogursky by Lubomir Lindtner; place and date not given: "Ten Minutes With the Prime Minister"—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [Lindtner] Mr. Prime Minister, this week something has happened in the socioeconomic area that might increase Slovak-Czech tensions yet again, or to be more precise, tensions in Slovak federation relations. The Council of Economic and Social Accord of the Slovak Republic proposed a new minimum wage, that is 2,200 korunas. This represents an increase of 10 percent. Minister Petr Miller immediately said that this area is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the federation. Karel Kriz, commentator of the daily LIDOVE NOVINY, described the proposal as another nail in the coffin of the federation, although the sum of 2,200 korunas is also being proposed by the Czech Republic.

[Carnogursky] I think journalists are dramatizing the issue in this case. The Council of Economic and Social Accord of the Slovak Republic is an advisory body; it has no right of decision-making, and its proposal is really just a proposal. Also, as you have said, the same type of council in the Czech Republic is considering the same solution. Naturally, the decision about the possible increase of the minimum wage to 2,200 korunas depends on the approval of the Federal Government. Therefore, from this viewpoint, jurisdictional arguments cannot arise.

Regarding the decision on whether or not the minimum wage should be 2,000 or 2,200 korunas, it is a question of considering the advantages or disadvantages of both solutions. Supporters of the limit of 2,200 korunas claim that if the minimum wage is 2,200, and then income tax is taken from it, then what remains is the same as the minimum pension. This is—just—in harmony with the cost of living in our Republic. On the other hand, it is true that by this increase of minimum wage, the gap between the minimum wage and, let us say, the wage of 2,300 korunas, which is the monthly earnings of a relatively large group of working people, becomes more narrow, and in this way the motivation to make people work will be taken away. This is one of the solutions that has to be taken in a time of crisis to overcome the crisis.

[Lindtner] I see some danger in the question of whether there are funds for this and whether it will not have a bad impact on some enterprises. Will they have enough money to raise wages to this sum?

[Carnogursky] I can tell you that according to calculations on current supplements for making up the difference of minimum wages at the moment: The sums are relatively small, between 0.1 to 3 percent of internal costs. This means that even if we increase the minimum wage to this level, the state budget should be able to take it.

[Lindtner] At the session of government, you decided about the division of funds for individual sectors. At first sight, it is a positive move: There is enough to divide. However, it ought to be recalled that what we are dividing is a bundle that has been saved and not produced. The economic analysis clearly suggests that the overall production of national revenue has declined. I would like to know what the government is relying on for the second half of the year to have sufficient income into the budget. Or will you try to balance your budget by restriction.

[Carnogursky] What you are saying about dividing the money that has been saved is not quite correct. Budget expenses have been spent as prescribed by the budget. That is, whatever has been divided now has been divided from surplus production. More has been produced, primarily due to the fact that more money have been collected by profit tax. Simply, more enterprises have been making higher profits. Therefore, we cannot say that the funds have been gained by unjustified restriction, because budget expenditures have been met, and these funds are really a surplus. The word "restriction" can be used only in the sense in which it is directly incorporated into the state budget. The state budget contains restrictions in the sense that state expenses should not be higher than state income. The balance of income and expenditures is being observed, and from this viewpoint, I should say, our budget is healthy. Even abroad, our financial management is described as positive, and therefore, we need not worry about expenditures in the second half of the year or toward the end of the year.

[Lindtner] Mr. Prime Minister, I have been receiving many letters from listeners reacting to your words. Many of them are positive, but I think that we have to speak mainly about the critical ones. I do not know whether you have heard rumors that the Bratislava housing estate Petrzalka is to become the largest poorhouse in the Republic. After calculating the new prices for water and electric power, this is what we come to: The inhabitants of Petrzalka housing estate used to have rental arrears of an average of 1 million korunas annually. For the first five months of this year, it is already 2.5 million korunas.

[Carnogursky] I hope that the criticism about the Petrzalka housing estates does not apply to this government. This government did not build the Petrzalka housing estate, which is a classic example of becoming hostage to decades of the wrong housing and economic policies of communist governments. [passage omitted] We have to come to terms with this situation. Yes, expenditures for heating and energy have increased, simply because we produce or purchase heat and energy at increased cost. We, however, are preparing measures for introducing measuring technology, and the money that we gain by increasing the payment for the apartments will make it possible to introduce and provide this measuring technology.

[Lindtner] But the failure to pay that I have mentioned is the beginning of a merry-go-round: Housing enterprises will not get enough money, they will not be able to invest, and so on and so forth.

[Carnogursky] Yes, and this is the reason why I would like to ask the inhabitants of Petrzalka housing estate, and also of other housing estates, not to listen to appeals demanding that they do not pay, because they are only going to harm themselves. Housing enterprises would not have enough money to buy fuel for winter, and very quickly it can happen that they would be cold. Anyone who does not have enough money to pay for the increased expenses can turn to the saving social network, and the state will help. But this must not be a general attitude also of citizens who can afford it.

[Lindtner] This week, we have seen the first results of the census. Some figures are rather interesting. For example, almost 18 percent of the population of Slovakia found no courage to answer the question on religion. Half a million citizens claimed that they are atheists, and almost 3.7 million, 79 percent, claimed to be believers. What are your thoughts when looking at these figures?

[Carnogursky] These results show the victory of long-term trends over immediate views that dramatize partial phenomena. From this viewpoint, we can also assess the figures on the spread of religion among our population. Asked after 40 years of really intense anti-religious propaganda, the census indicates that religion is here, and it is still the most widespread social phenomenon with regard to citizens identifying themselves with a certain idea. [passage omitted]

[Lindtner] You have done a lot since our last talks: You have taken part in a conference in Krakow, the governmental session, and a meeting with the Mexican president. A similar meeting with the president of Italy is ahead of you. At the end of the week, you will take part in a gala in Devin. Is there something you would like to tell our listeners about all these events?

[Carnogursky] Meetings with foreign statesmen who visit Czechoslovakia are useful for us. They make it possible for us to change our own views on domestic problems by taking a view from outside, and a very well-qualified view in the bargain, and they are also an opportunity to make Europe and the world aware of Slovakia. From this viewpoint, coordinated action between the federation and Slovakia is fruitful. I must say that it also gives a good impression abroad because we do not deal with our problems in the way they do, for example, in Yugoslavia; however, we deal with them in a coordinated fashion. Such a coordinated approach might give us a prerequisite to bring Slovakia, not only into the awareness, but also up to the standard of other European nations.

Ministry Notes Agricultural Marketing Crisis

AU0507101991 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Jun 91 p 2

[Zdenek Hoffmann report: "How To Sell Meat and Milk?"]

[Text] Documentation in the "Marketing Crisis of Agricultural Products in 1991 and Proposals for Dealing With It" prepared by the Ministry of the Economy states that, "A solution to the marketing crisis in agriculture can be compared with the immediate need for a solution to the arms-production conversion problem, within the framework of the concrete tasks of the economic policy." The document was prepared for Saturday's [29 June] meeting of the economic ministers of the Federal and of the national Governments in Zidlochovice.

So far, the marketing crisis has hit, above all, the production of beef, where the supply strongly exceeded the demand. There is a surplus of 280,000 tons of slaughter animals, and despite expected exports of 1.3 to 1.5 billion liters of milk, there is a surplus of 0.8 to 1 billion liters of milk.

The main reason for the decline in demand for these products, the documentation says, is the elimination of the sales subsidy and price liberalization since the beginning of 1991, that resulted in an additional 30.4 percent increase in the price of food for the final consumer. At the same time, because of the monopoly in the processing industry, the procurement prices of slaughter steers declined by 10 percent and slaughter cows by 30 percent, in comparison to 1990. Thus, the profits of food processing organizations grew by 533 percent in the first quarter of 1991, as compared with the previous period.

According to estimates by the Ministry of the Economy, a surplus of a million tons of cereals and 120,000 tons of rape seed is expected.

In the first quarter of this year, compared with a similar period of last year, the sales earnings of agricultural enterprises declined from 34.6 to 28.5 billion korunas. More agricultural enterprises get into debt constantly and become insolvent. For example, during this period, the average gross wages in agricultural cooperatives declined by 6.9 percent, while in other sectors of the national economy, they grew by 6 percent, and even in industry, grew by 6.5 percent.

The submitted material contains proposals for ways out of this critical situation. Among other things, they

assume expanded exports—the only significant expansion so far is to the Middle East. Despite the low prices, the possibility of exports to the EC member countries is limited by the low import limits protecting local agriculture. The Soviet Union is considered to be a possibly promising market. Currently, a barter deal with Russia is under negotiation—it would involve trading meat for crude oil.

To encourage demand, the creation of a price cut was proposed by setting minimum procurement and maximum sale prices. The minimum procurement prices proposed per 1 kilogram of live weight are 28 korunas for slaughter bulls and heifers, and 18 korunas for slaughter cows. Maximum prices for consumers should fall back to the approximate level of a year ago—hind beef to 46 korunas, front cuts to 27 korunas per kilogram. However, all these measures require a subsidy of approximately one billion from the state budget. The ministerial material mentioned earlier emphasizes that, should this money be released, the elimination of the surplus will be shifted to the next year, and it will be reflected in debts and in general deterioration of the agricultural enterprises' financial position. They would then lack funds even for the diesel fuel and the energy necessary for collecting the next harvest. Hence, the situation could become still worse. At the same time, on the basis of the current situation and the expected development to the end of the year, we will have to deal with debts, insolvency, and bankruptcies of 30 to 40 percent agricultural enterprises.

Weiss on Ties With KSCM, Slovak Parties

AU0407200091

[Editorial Report] Prague OBCANSKY DENIK in Czech on 2 July on page 1 and on 3 July on page 2 publishes a two-installment, 1,400-word interview with Peter Weiss, chairman of the Party of the Democratic Left [SDL], by OBCANSKY DENIK correspondents Jiri Michal and Jakub Cisar. The interview was conducted in Prague on 1 July.

The 800-word first installment of the interview, which is published under the headline "Parting Ways With Communist Political Culture," deals with the SDL's relations with the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia [KSCM], its partner within the Federation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Weiss is first asked about the SDL's attitude toward the Democratic Left platform within the KSCM. He says: "I identify with the principles on which the platform stands, but we do not want to interfere in the internal affairs of the KSCM, just as we would not like them to interfere in our internal affairs. We operate as independent subjects in the republics. The demands of the Democratic Left are very close to me personally, but I would not like to act as a catalyst in the KSCM's differentiation process."

The process of differentiation within political parties is "quite natural," Weiss continues, in view of the "logic of political development and the changes in society's interest structures." It is pointless to deny it, he says, as the example of the Public Against Violence [VPN] movement showed: "You surely remember that only three weeks before the VPN burst at the seams, Fedor Gal swore solemnly that this could never happen to them."

Weiss admits that there are "certain differences in the sphere of political conduct" between the SDL and the KSCM and that their relationship is not free of problems. In this context, he says: "I believe that the cause of the problems in our relations with the KSCM is the internal drama that the KSCM is getting into because of the contradiction between its policy statements and its assessment of history on the one hand, and the specific political conduct of some subjects within the KSCM at various levels on the other. This contradiction generates a certain response in society. When you compare our program documents with their documents, you will find a great proximity of ideas but, I am sorry to say, their political conduct is quite different. Moreover, the KSCM has a tendency to seal itself off." The SDL, in contrast, "seeks to fill the space of a left-wing noncommunist party in Slovakia" and "above all, to part ways with the political culture produced by the former Communist Party."

The 600-word second installment of the interview, published under the headline "Ad Hoc Cooperation," deals with the SDL's position on the Slovak political scene and its relations with other Slovak parties.

Weiss says that the SDL's "natural partner" would be Social Democracy. It is, however, only a "small" party in Slovakia, whose electoral success is uncertain. Other parties that are "close to us on certain matters from the program viewpoint" are the Slovak agrarian parties. As for possible cooperation with the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia [HZDS], Weiss says that the SDL will have to await its "internal differentiation." At present, "the HZDS represents a movement that agrees on one or two things, but which also comprises political currents that cannot stay together in the long term." On the other hand, "for the time being," Weiss "rules out" a coalition with the Christian Democratic Movement "especially in view of their bias against the SDL."

Asked about the SDL's cooperation with the HZDS and the Slovak National Party in the Slovak National Council, Weiss says that the cooperation between the three opposition parties in the Slovak legislature is "ad hoc cooperation." Their joint course of action in the Slovak National Council "has been motivated mainly by protest against the undemocratic course of action adopted by the Slovak National Council Presidium in recalling Mr. Meciar and other members of the Slovak Republic Government." Weiss explains that the SDL's pro-Meciar vote in the Slovak National Council was not motivated by support for Meciar or the other dismissed ministers but by "noncompliance with the procedures to be followed during government reconstruction under the Constitutional Law on the Czechoslovak Federation and the Slovak National Council Rules of Procedure."

Antall Views Relations With USSR, Others

AU0407091391 Budapest UJ MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian 1 Jul 91 pp 2, 3

[Interview with Prime Minister Jozsef Antall by Jozsef Szabo in Budapest on 30 June: "Every Hungarian Should Be Proud of Our Sovereignty!"; first paragraph is UJ MAGYARORSZAG introduction]

[Text] In June 1991, the Hungarian Republic became independent once and for all; it regained its complete sovereignty and freedom of action. The Hungarian Republic's Prime Minister Jozsef Antall granted Hungarian Radio an interview. The interview was broadcast during the [30 June] Sunday morning radio program "Vilagora" ["World Hour"]. Answering the interviewer's questions, Jozsef Antall spoke in detail about the Soviet troop withdrawal, transitional difficulties in the financial talks related to this withdrawal, the fact that these difficulties did not influence the good relations between the Soviet Union and Hungary, and the continuation of talks. Antall spoke about the Yugoslav crisis, the situation of Hungarians in our neighboring countries, and other issues related to changes in Central and Eastern Europe.

[Szabo] Prime Minister: Hardly a week ago, at an important meeting of the Hungarian Democratic Forum, you said in relation to the Soviet troop withdrawal that after so many centuries, Hungary had finally become an independent and sovereign state. Naturally, this also requires special responsibility, special soberness, even political soberness. How does the Hungarian Republic wish to use its regained independence now, after the completion of the Soviet troop withdrawal?

[Antall] If I have to reply in a word, I can only say: with responsibility. Hungary indeed became independent and free, and one can say that after half a millennium, in which Hungary only had freedom for a few years or days at a time, the country now has become independent and free, not only formally but also in real terms. Not a single alliance system binds us to any great power. Naturally, possessing sovereignty and making use of sovereignty, we can decide on alliances, we can freely decide on the cooperation—mainly in the interest of European unity—by which we would limit the manifestations of our own sovereignty, and on the basis of mutuality we acknowledge certain dependencies. This is a question for the future, however. It will only become timely when Hungary gains admission to the EC.

[Szabo] Let me quote from one of your statements: You said that Hungary firmly intends to retain everything from the linking lines that can be retained according to the rules of international law and that are useful for both countries. Could you elaborate on this?

[Antall] That is with the Soviet Union.

[Szabo] Yes, with the Soviet Union.

[Antall] Naturally, we want to maintain relations with the Soviet Union and the various republics of the Soviet Union. For me it was a special and personal experience—I can calmly state that it was a very great experience—to be able to take part in the Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in June 1990. As a matter of fact, I chaired that meeting and I was the one who announced that the entire Warsaw Pact needed to be reexamined. We launched a process that lead to the disbanding of the military organization of the Warsaw Pact on 1 April, and on 1 July, in Prague, I will be able to sign the document on the disbanding of the entire Warsaw Pact. That is a particularly uplifting feeling because in 1956, I was in the very same building when our government of the time decided to withdraw from the Warsaw Pact. The second thing is that a few hours ago, a representative of the Hungarian Government signed the protocol ending CEMA, and I myself received the CEMA ministers, and this was its last session. Thus, the CEMA organization ended its operation in Budapest, and Hungary had no little part in this either—although with some delay and somewhat differently from the original plans. We wound up CEMA according to our ideas, without a definite successor organization and in the shape and form we wished. That is the second event.

The third event is that the Soviet troops left Hungary on 19 June and with this, for the first time since 19 March 1944, no foreign troops are stationed on Hungarian territory. This, therefore, forms a base on which we can build our relations with the Soviet Union and with the various republics of the Soviet Union. We want to maintain economic, cultural, and intergovernmental relations—which are useful both for Hungary and for the other party, naturally—according to international law, on the basis of full equality and rejecting any ideas that would limit or curtail our independence.

It must not be forgotten, like it or not, that for four decades, the Hungarian economy developed in a way that was determined after 1945, together with the reparation obligation. The Hungarian economic structure was determined, and for decades Hungary formed a part of the Soviet imperial market. This determined the structure of our products and the main sectors of the Hungarian economy through the market. We were producing products that were saleable on the Soviet market. This means at the same time that according to the Soviet requirements, Hungarian technology was preserved on a lower level, the demands being of lower standards. We fell behind the international frontline in certain areas.

On the other hand, on the bases of different demands from those of the world market, in Hungarian agriculture and Hungarian engineering, products were made that do not correspond to today's international standards, and they cannot be sold on the world market. So, we have to transform all of this. However, this also means at the same time that in the transition period, until Hungary's complete economic turnaround takes place, the Soviet market is extremely important. In line with this, when the Soviet market also becomes more demanding and its receiving capacity increases, then it will be even more important that Hungary be part of the Soviet market to keep the advantages and experiences that we obtained during this process—

because other countries, Western countries, also strive and will strive to break into the Soviet market. So, it would be foolhardy to neglect the Soviet market.

[Szabo] Mr. Prime Minister, do you consider it conceivable that we could work on a possible third market, let us say, in the Third World, with the Soviets?

[Antall] Naturally, this is conceivable. It depends on the kind of products in question. Perhaps it would not just be in the Third World, but also elsewhere. However, cooperation is probably not going to be easy during an initial period of time. I think that cooperation is more likely to take place on Soviet territory for the time being, but there might be countries where we could appear together—it depends on whether we succeed in creating functioning joint ventures and mixed enterprises that would be able to do this.

[Szabo] The dispute over compensation has failed, at least for the time being. LE MONDE said in this connection that Soviet-Hungarian relations have seriously deteriorated. We also know that there is no basic agreement yet and the very reason for this is that we did not enter into a formulation that would have limited Hungary's sovereignty. Do you see the present difficulties as serious?

[Antall] Well, there are two separate issues here. One of them is the Soviet-Hungarian bilateral agreement, that is, the intergovernmental agreement. This would have included a point that would have prevented Hungary from possibly joining an organization (international or otherwise) that could be seen as anti-Soviet. I do not know of any current organizations in Europe that could be seen as anti-Soviet, but that is a question of interpretation, so we could not take on a responsibility that would possibly prevent us from joining a European or international organization because of certain circumstances or because of a specific interpretation. That is one part. It was the Romanians who first signed an interstate treaty—Hungary having declared that it was not important for us to be first. However, the Romanians may have been the last ones to sign the treaty in that form. In agreement with us, the other countries have not yet signed this treaty. The financial settlement is a separate issue. I do not consider this a failure at all, and I do not consider the failure to sign this agreement as some sort of catastrophe. Even less do I consider that Soviet-Hungarian relations have deteriorated. Soviet-Hungarian relations today are the same as they were last year. In Paris, it was President Gorbachev himself who refuted a journalist's statement that Hungarian-Soviet relations were bad. Relations are not at all bad. On the contrary, I have to say that relations are miraculously good between our two countries, considering the fact that we were the ones who initiated the disbanding of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA. We went through with it. At the right point in time, we refused to participate in the autumn military exercises. The Soviet Union was unable to deliver the necessary goods stipulated in our contract. The Soviet Union owes us a net $1.5 billion in our foreign trade. Soviet troops have withdrawn and everybody knows that they originally demanded R [rubles] 2.5 billion in compensation. They later raised this figure and negotiations are still going on. Well, we have solved a series of problems like this, problems dating back several decades (not just one decade), back to World War II. An enormous country like the Soviet Union, with its enormous Army, now has to go through the experience of leaving and evacuating this region. It is leaving Hungary. I think that to have such good relations with the Soviet Union, which we do have—in these circumstances—this would count as a victory march if only it were not this government which achieved it and everybody would be delighted. I think, however, that these are all results that can be evaluated positively. The LE MONDE statements do not correspond to reality at all. The Soviet party is a tough negotiating partner that tries to enforce its interests. One cannot even speak about the Soviet Union in general; there is a Soviet Army, into the budget of which, perhaps, the value of the establishments in Hungary were already calculated. Besides the Soviet Army, there is the government and there are various trends within the Soviet Government and Soviet political life—there are various moods, trends, opinions, and republics. So it cannot be simplified this way.

On the basis of past negotiations, I can safely state that Hungary signed the withdrawal agreement with the Soviet Union on 8 April, according to which the settlement can be carried out, but agreement on this has not been reached successfully yet; that is, there are differences of opinion regarding the sums and costs. However, we have a signed agreement of the general terms. Following the troop withdrawal, the CSFR signed a protocol with the Soviet Union. This protocol reflected the fact that the Soviet troops had withdrawn. So far, the Czechoslovaks have been unable to sign an agreement that would represent the terms of a financial agreement. That is why they will finish with their settling of accounts on 30 September. At the same time, we have a signed general terms agreement. We have not finished our negotiations at all. Following the talks on winding up CEMA, I had a lengthy meeting with Deputy Prime Minister Sitaryan. He brought greetings from the Soviet Government and an invitation to meet the Soviet prime minister. We have outlined yet again both the Hungarian and the Soviet stands that precise and exact assessments have to be carried out regarding the damages and debts on the one side, and on the other side an evaluation of the Soviet property has to be given, and from this a balance will be formed. Following this, if it is still necessary, political negotiations will also be possible.

We have agreed to continue the negotiations at ministerial level, and if possible, we shall speed them up. And we mutually agreed that this must not cause any disturbance in Soviet-Hungarian relations. It is enough for me to refer to the fact that after the government commissioners stood up—because they could not sign the financial balance agreement—the Soviet side declared that it had opened a payment account to the value of $90 million, so that Soviet-Hungarian trade could thereafter develop more favorably. That has now been followed by the CEMA negotiations, and I am travelling to Prague. So there is no problem at all. So this is just an unnecessary

dramatization of the situation. The Soviet Government evaluated it the same way I did. No dramatic event has taken place, we are continuing the negotiations, there is nothing sensational in this. We are talking about two governments that unequivocally represent the interests of their own nation and their own country. I am honestly surprised when the press—opposition press, government party press, or any other kind of press—reports on negative aspects of the Soviet-Hungarian talks. I would be much more pleased if people finally understood that this is an independent and sovereign Hungarian Government that is conducting negotiations with another government. Without exaggerating Hungary's greatness or strength, we are holding negotiations on behalf of an independent republic. I can calmly state that we are tough negotiating partners in all our talks. I think that every Hungarian can feel rather proud that a Hungarian Government is finally negotiating the way we do.

[Szabo] Mr. Prime Minister, on the basis of what you have just said, the question is obvious: Can a high-level Hungarian-Soviet meeting be expected now, or would it be timely in the near future?

[Antall] I am to meet with Soviet Prime Minister Pavlov in the next few days. Incidentally, Prime Minister Pavlov has again offered to meet separately, and I also have a valid invitation from President Gorbachev. I think that when these questions have been solved step by step, I will be able to accept the invitation and then I will travel to Moscow.

[Szabo] The stability of Central and Eastern Europe is threatened by a variety of worries and uncertainties, and here we must immediately refer to the events and developments in Yugoslavia. Mr. Antall, what is your opinion on the situation there?

[Antall] There are basic principles that should be applied to every country, as stipulated in the Helsinki Agreement, the Charter of Paris, and even the UN Charter. This includes the right of nations and national minorities to self-determination, and respect for human, national, and national minority rights. This is one thing that should be pointed out. On the other hand, we must strive to settle all conflicts by peaceful means, without unilateral steps. Therefore, we think that the important thing for Croatia, Slovenia, and all the Republics of Yugoslavia is to find a solution by peaceful means, and we definitely consider it important for the democratization process to spread all over Yugoslavia. Individual republics should settle their mutual relations, and if they decide that these republics jointly make up the state of Yugoslavia as sovereign republics, we will consider this a very good solution. Hungary certainly has no wish to see a situation in which 500,000 Hungarians in Vojvodina, or the several tens of thousands of Hungarians living in Croatia, or the 10,000 Hungarians living in Slovenia, get involved in a conflict between Serbs and Croats. We consider it important for these Hungarian minorities to live in a democratic and constitutional state formation, and to have their rights guaranteed. I think that neither the world at large, nor Europe, can allow a destabilization process today in this part of Europe, in this very critical region, nor can we let events drift toward a civil war. I think that the leading statesmen of Yugoslavia's republics and the current Federal Government will do everything possible to avoid this, and the Yugoslav Army will recognize the limits of the army's influence and authority in a constitutional state. As a result, I think that Europe and North America should follow the events in Yugoslavia with particular attention and they must clearly express their opinion to all the republics, the Federal Government, and the heads of the Yugoslav Army!

The international contracts and agreements also signed by Yugoslavia will have to be considered. I am confident that a solution will be found to this conflict that has almost led some republics and areas of Yugoslavia to the brink of civil war, and we must provide all the necessary help for European organizations, some European governments, and international organizations to be able to promote such a solution. In this respect, I am optimistic that, after all, the process of democratization will be concluded in the whole of Yugoslavia and a forum will be found to assert the right to self-determination of Yugoslavia's nations, including new foundations for their cooperation. Nothing would be more detrimental than the continued presence and spread of conservative extremist nationalist forces—or political forces committed to Communist political dictatorship—in Yugoslavia as a whole or in some republics, forces that oppose the process of democratization in Europe. This would lead to the destabilization of the entire region. I think that the leading politicians in the United States and Western Europe are now clearly aware of the importance of the Yugoslav issue and the way they should deal with it.

[Szabo] In relation to Yugoslavia, but perhaps more so in the case of Romania and Slovakia, there is a constant problem: How can we improve matters for Magyardom beyond our borders. Many things have happened in the past months, but much of our effort has remained fruitless. What is the government planning in this area?

[Antall] It is Hungary's natural obligation to feel responsibility for the Magyars living outside of our borders, or for Magyardom all over the world. Therefore, our duty is to take a stand in the interests of Magyar national minorities living in neighboring countries, and I think that we have done this so far anyway, and we have represented them at every possible international forum. The handling of the affairs of the Magyar minorities has always formed one of the elements of bilateral relations with neighboring countries. And likewise, Hungary also strives to give the nationalities living in Hungary in small numbers every possible opportunity and right that they require and that are at our disposal. Naturally, precisely as a result of the Trianon peace treaty, Hungary does not have a large number of nationality groups, and the number decreased following World War II. Thus, we have to carry out a clear and unequivocal nationality and minority policy here at home, and we have to demand the same in the interests of Magyar minorities beyond our borders.

At the same time, it must be said that when we take a stand for national minorities, we clearly define what we

take an exception to, or what sort of expectations we have, for example with regard to Romania, including such seemingly administrative questions like the reinstatement of the main Hungarian consulate in Cluj, or the reestablishment of the Hungarian University, or that in the Romanian Constitution every paragraph insulting any minority or conflicting with the interests of Magyarhood be omitted. At the same time, it must also be said that the present economic situation and the general socioeconomic crisis of this region, and the new measures taken in this area, for example the switch to convertible currency accounting, have, from a financial point of view, made it extremely difficult to cooperate with the national minorities. So these things do not always depend on the intentions of the government. Very often, they become a function of the Central European economic and social situation.

FKgP Chairman: 'Shadow Cabinet' Misunderstood

LD0307105291 Budapest MTI Television Network in Hungarian 0430 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Excerpt] The new chairman of the Independent Smallholders' Party [FKgP] has said he wishes henceforth to be a reliable partner to the other parties of the coalition. Jozsef Torgyan said that his statement relating to a shadow government has been misunderstood. He wants only to develop a network of experts that will adapt to governental work.

[Begin Torgyan recording] You overevaluate the desire that has become known from forces outside the FKgP, as if some kind of party or faction split could be expected here. We will show precisely the opposite. Not only will there be no such split, but also the FKgP will become much stronger. Of course, this has to be understood as happening with the support of the faction. I would rather think that the faction's numbers will increase rather than decrease in the future. [end recording]

Incidentally, Jozsef Torgyan also told the reporter of the "Evening Balance" program that they want to develop into a daily the KISUJSAG, which has so far functioned as a weekly. He referred to the fact that former chief editor Miklos Omolnar cannot stay at the head of the new paper. Incidentally, he is known to be a member of the opposition to the new party chairman. [passage omitted]

Ministry Details Jan-May Industrial Decline

AU0307142891 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Jul 91 p 1

[Judit Kozma report: "Unemployment Is Close to 200,000"]

[Text] Large-scale industry continues to lose ground. This is reflected in the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Industry and Trade [IKM] on companies in its jurisdiction that have more than 300 employees.

Using current prices, production of the surveyed companies amounted to nearly 600 billion forints in the first five months of 1991. Assuming a 45- percent average price rise, this is equivalent to a 17-percent drop in production, a greater decline than in 1990.

In the primary industries, the largest decline was in the building material industry. Its 30-percent drop was due to the lack of domestic demand. Metallurgical production was down by 20 percent; within that, aluminium production roughly remained the same as in 1990 while iron and nonierrous metals production decreased 30 percent. The machinery industry led the decline in manufacturing, as its enterprises produced almost 30 percent less. The collapse of the East European markets, reduced domestic demand, and competition from imports all played roles in this decrease. In the chemical industry, production of artificial fertilizers, plant pesticides, insecticides, and rubber production decreased the most, by 28 to 30 percent. Clothing production fell most within the light industries.

IKM officials observe the production of the most important products, and statistics produced on these also show a decline in production. Production of raw steel fell by some 15 percent and cement production fell by 37.4 percent. The production of floor covering tiles increased by 12.8 percent. Within the machinery industry, bicycle production was some one and a half times higher, but 59,000 fewer color television sets were made and the production of tape recorders also declined by almost two-thirds. The production of tires only reached 73.8 percent of last year's level, and there was a considerable drop in artificial fertilizer production.

Total industrial sales were 36 billion forints less than production. Stockpiling was high, mainly in the machinery and chemical industries, while metallurgy stocks have decreased for the first time since the beginning of 1991.

There were some 700 economic units surveyed, which employed 780,000 workers in the first five months of 1991 with an average gross pay of 15,698 forints, which is 34.5 percent higher than last year. The average net pay was 11,830 forints, which means a 28-percent increase. At the same time, industrial output per capita did not reach last year's level. According to figures produced by the National Labor Affairs Center, at the end of April the number of registered unemployed was 167,400, which is 15.6 percent higher than the month before and five times higher than in 1990. Dismissals were most common in the machinery industry and, to a growing extent, in construction, as its orders have been strongly decreasing.

Walesa Returns to Warsaw, Assesses Brussels Trip

LD0407085491 Warsaw PAP in English 2107 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, Brussels, July 3—Polish President Lech Walesa returned Wednesday night from his official two-day visit to Belgium. "We arranged very many questions in agreement with our intentions that took into account both cooperation and our needs," the president told reporters after arriving in Warsaw.

On Wednesday, Lech Walesa met in Brussels with NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner and visited NATO Headquarters where he addressed the ministerial council and said that Poland wanted closer ties with the Western alliance.

Earlier, the Polish president breakfasted with Head of the EC Commission Jacques Delors using the occasion to discuss Poland's association with the community.

At a press conference that followed the visit to NATO Headquarters, Walesa said he was satisfied with talks he had held in Brussels, while Woerner announced that NATO and Poland intended to tighten relations, also in the military sphere.

The NATO secretary reiterated his organization's will to support young democracies and stated that NATO's security was the security of countries in central and eastern Europe. "This includes the building of friendly cooperation with the USSR. We also want the Soviet Union to have good relations with its neighbours," Woerner said.

He termed Walesa's Belgian visit as another important milestone in NATO's strivings to establish relations with central and eastern Europe on the basis of confidence, friendship and cooperation.

Commenting on the recent developments in Yugoslavia, Lech Walesa said: "We are experiencing the transition period and we must be cautious and wise. Every nation must have guarantees of freedom but at the same time it must remember not to pose threat to other nations. Now it is the time of building a united Europe, not the time of tanks and stones. I think that during the transition period it is easy to use economic difficulties for political goals. Poland thinks that the extension of the CSCE wisdom should be a heavy hand called the Atlantic Treaty."

Later in the day, Lech Walesa met with members of Jewish organizations and attended a wreath-laying ceremony at the cemetery of Polish soldiers in Lommel.

Spokesman Reviews Visit

LD0507110591 Warsaw PAP in English 1940 GMT 4 JUL 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 4—The recent visit to Belgium crowned the six-month foreign activity of the president, Lech Walesa's spokesman Andrzej Drzycimski told a news conference here on Thursday.

"Such a packed schedule of visits by a head of state is a rare thing, but thanks to this Poland has beeen introduced to the world and her voice is listened to," Drzycimski added.

Members of the Polish delegation present at the conference told journalists about the the president's meetings in Brussels which were closed to the press, among them, that of the NATO Ministerial Council which underlined that Lech Walesa's participation in its meeting reflected the immense road Poland had covered.

The council pointed out that contacts between Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary should become a model of relations between post-communist states and their road towards European integration.

Walesa appeared in Brussels as a spokesman for the interests of the entire East and Central Europe.

Walesa's meeting with President of EC Comission Jacques Delors will be of essential importance for the 6th round of negotiations on Poland's association with the EC, starting July 9, newsmen were told.

It was distinctly stated in Brussels that Poland treats her association with the EC as a merely transitory stage to her full membership.

During the Brussels talks the sides spoke about Poland's access to West-European market. The Polish side stressed Poland would like much farther-reaching concessions in this respect, Walesa's aide said.

Poland presented to the EC her hopes for assistance to enterprises threatened with bankruptcy because of the loss of the Soviet market. This assistance could take the form of credits for Polish exports to the Soviet Union and direct financial aid to collapsing enterprises and entire regions. This is a matter of over 500 million ECU.

It is difficult to say now what the answer to these suggestions will be. Delors said he understood Polish needs but at the same time he pointed out that time was needed to persuade the Twelve to make up their minds.

Walesa Orders Parliamentary Elections for 27 Oct

LD0407160891 Warsaw PAP in English 1450 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 4—President Lech Walesa on Thursday instituted parliamentary elections in Poland for both the lower and upper house (Sejm and Senate) to be held on Sunday, October 27, this year. The president's ruling is legally binding.

The ruling includes electoral timetable, according to which candidates must be named by September 2 (on district lists) and by September 22 (national lists). The election commissions will accept candidates for senators until September 2.

Meanwhile, the president's spokesman Andrzej Drzycimski said that Lech Walesa would most probably make the decision on the amendments to the election law later today or on Friday. Now many variants are being considered, Drzycimski added.

The amendments are expected to include the issues previously raised by the president and to meet halfway those already present in the Sejm-proposed text. it would, therefore, be a compromise, Drzycimski stressed.

The president has frequently emphasized his determination to bear responsibility for shaping a democratic system characterized by stability, efficient parliament able to form a succesful and strong government that will cope with difficult problems which face Poland. The point is to increase the security and strength of the state, the spokesman said.

Draft Laws on Constitution, Elections Presented

LD0407222891 Warsaw PAP in English 2111 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 4—President Lech Walesa on Thursday presented two proposed draft laws, "An ordinance for elections to the Sejm of the Republic of Poland," and "On a change to the constitution of the Republic of Poland" to Speaker of the Sejm Mikolaj Kozakiewicz.

In a covering letter, President Walesa said that he had pointed out earlier that the electoral ordinance passed by the Sejm and signed by him on June 28, 1991 did not correspond to political rationality.

"My own draft ordinance was not accepted," he noted. "The deputies in the Sejm rejected the amendments approved by the senate as a putsch against democracy and a limitation on the sovereignty of the Sejm."

Walesa said that, having used every constitutional means to resolve the issue, he signed on June 28 the ordinance passed by the Sejm, and called elections for October 27.

He repeated, however, that he had not changed his opinions, and that he did not believe that the ordinance in its present form was adequate to create the conditions for further fundamental reforms in Poland.

"I wish to emphasise once again that the first free and democratic elections must guarantee the creation of a strong and politically stable Sejm. This is an essential condition in stabilising the internal situation, Poland's sovereignty and its full credibility in the international arena. This is what society expects, and even demands, from the government" he said.

Walesa said that his new version of the electoral law repeated all of the proposals he had many times voiced, and had at the same time left in place with little change the majority of the provisions from the June 28 ordinance.

Walesa said that his proposals would not alter the date of October 27 for the elections. He added that he had empowered Slawomir Siwek, deputy head of the presidential chancellery, to represent him in work on the draft ordinance.

Walesa's 59-page draft ordinance was presented to the Sejm together with a proposed amendment to article 96 of the constitution, which places restrictions on the electoral rights of Poles who have not lived in Poland for at least 5 years.

President Walesa explained that his proposed ordinance would require electors to vote for a party list in their electoral district, expressing preferences if they wished for individual candidates on that list. In the president's opinion, this would strengthen the commitment of elected deputies to the political and socio-economic programmes of the parties contesting the elections.

Party Leaders React to Signing of Electoral Law

LD0307073691 Warsaw PAP in English 1654 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 2—All major political parties in Poland welcomed the signing by the president of the electoral law, but most of them expect the president to launch another legal initiative in this respect.

The Centre Alliance (PC) party wants the president to launch an initiative amending some clauses of the adopted law, including one providing for voting for indivitual candidates rather than for party lists, and the requirement that a candidate for an MP should live at least 5 years in Poland.

Also leader of the Polish Peasant Party-Solidarity Jozef Slisz said president now has the right to launch an initiative aimed at introducing all amendments previously rejected by the Sejm, while the Polish Christian-Democratic Party received withh hope the announcement by the president of his initiative concerning a new draft of the law concerned.

Meanwhile, the leadership of the Democratic Party (SD) expressed their anxiety at the presidential initiative concerning the new draft electoral law, and the leadership of the Social-Democracy of the Republic of Poland (SDRP) hopes that the president would not come out with such a draft.

Cabinet Discusses Mass Privatization, Income Tax

LD0307074291 Warsaw PAP in English 2046 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 2—Tuesday's debate of the Council of Ministers was dominated by issues related to the process of mass privatisation which is to cover 400 Polish small and medium-size enterprises that provide some 25 per cent of the overall production and employ some 12 per cent of workforce in Poland.

The government intends to submit the programme of mass privatisation to public debate but earlier it must be examined by the council for property transformations.

Following the Sejm's request, the cabinet voiced its opinion about the functioning of the law on excess wage tax. According to the meeting, it is necessary to maintain this year the tax control over pays.

After discussing the country's fuel and power policy in the years 1991-1992, the cabinet resolved to continue to shut down unprofitable coal mines and set up coal companies, among other ventures.

The cabinet heard a report on the to-date liquidation of the property left by the former Communist Party PUWP [PZPR, Polish United Workers Party]. It was revealed that major part of that property had dissipated before the appropriate law came into force so the further work will require great effort on the part of the liquidating party.

The meeting accepted plans of the head of the Polish Radio and Television Committee to liquidate the state-owned structure and replace it with a stock company.

At the conclusion of the session, the internal minister briefed the cabinet on the anti-Gypsy incidents that have frightened recently the Polish town of Mlawa.

Solidarity Chairman on Privatization Plans

LD0407131991 Warsaw PAP in English 2150 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Lodz, July 4—Chairman of Solidarity Union Marian Krzaklewski who was taking part at in a working meeting at the radio production plant "Fonika" here on Wednesday presented top priorities for the union factory chapters during the privatization process.

Krzaklewski stated "We (Solidarity) should exert strict control over privatization of enterprises and ownership transformations. In each privatized factory we should guarantee a work place for families facing economic difficulties".

Krzaklewski also announced that Premier Jan Krzysztof Bielecki would visit Lodz in the coming days.

During the meeting, chairman of Lodz Province Solidarity chapter Andrzej Slowik warned that the situation in Lodz was dramatic. "Either the government would defend its economic policy or we would refuse to cooperate with the government," he stated.

Content of Government, Trade Union Talks Outlined

AU0307163191 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Jul 91 p 2

[Zaneta Semprich report: "An Invitation To Talks"]

[Text] In connection with the 25 June declaration by the All-Polish Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] and the demands contained in it, the government has expressed a readiness to hold talks with OPZZ representatives about selected topics mutually agreed upon beforehand. However, the OPZZ stipulates that a proper assessment of the state's economic and financial capabilities should form the basis for holding these talks and seeking solutions.

The government suggests talks on ways of improving working conditions, economic restructuring, unemployment, the crisis on the budget sphere, and income tax on wage increases. The government is also counting on OPZZ participation in the health service reforms. The government wants problem teams to establish a schedule for these talks as quickly as possible.

At the same time, the government is preparing a reply to the OPZZ postulates. These are some of the explanations offered by the government:

—It does not lie in the government's power to make sure the wages of employees in state enterprises are paid on time. Work forces and trade unions frequently agree to delays in wage payments because they want to avoid the risk of an enterprise's premature insolvency. Such action is against the interests of the workers, who are thus deprived of the possibility of drawing unemployment benefits. The state may only intervene if the process of liquidating an enterprise prevents a punctual availability of funds for wages;

—Earlier retirements cannot be considered a basic way of solving the problem of unemployment. They may be considered only a last resort, after all the possibilities contained in the law on employment have been exhausted and decisions concerning compulsory earlier retirements have been made;

—The minimum pension level called for by the OPZZ would distort the structure of pensions. Right now about 8 percent of pensioners draw the minimum pension. If the minimum pension were to be increased to 40 percent of average monthly wages, i.e. 680,000 zlotys [Z], which is what the OPZZ suggests, then 20 percent of pensioners would draw the minimum pension. An increase in the minimum pension would increase the amount of social benefits paid out, because those on minimum pensions are also entitled to most other social security benefits. There are no guaranteed funds for such an increase in payments, therefore this suggestion is out of the question;

—Financial compensation for price increases never were a good solution. The experience of recent years shows that to be the case. In order to protect the poorest, the rules governing housing benefits have been amended, whereby people in a weak economic situation may receive help with their gas and electricity bills;

—The 1991 budget envisages Z30 trillion for education. Although this is not sufficient for all needs, it is sufficient to guarantee a smooth functioning of secondary education and pre-school care for children. Faced with the shortage of funds, the Ministry of

National Education has been forced to adapt education to suit financial possibilities. Wages are not affected by this, but some curricular activity might have to be curtailed. Decisions on this would be made locally. The Ministry of National Education and Polish Teachers Union have already agreed on activity to eliminate the unpunctuality of wage payments;

—Social security benefits should be allocated to adults who have been made redundant before reaching retirement, whereas young people straight out of school should seek employment and gain qualifications for jobs needed on the Polish labor market.

—Abandoning the planned increase in rents and bills for heating and hot water would necessitate either an increase in budget subsidies to Z5.6 billion, which is impossible in the present budget situation, or a cut in heating and hot water supplies. It is not possible to revoke the increased prices of telecommunications because of the agreements already reached with the World Bank and the need to pay telecommunications employees the wages already agreed upon with the trade unions.

Solidarity Assails Bielecki's Economic Performance

LD0407083391 Warsaw PAP in English 1703 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 3—The recent performance of Polish Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki in economic matters was criticised as "unacceptable" by the section for wages policy at Solidarity's Mazowsze region, in a statement released to PAP on Wednesday.

The section demanded a public announcement on the financial status of people holding top state functions and an honest presentation of the condition of the Polish economy.

Commenting on forthcoming discussions between Solidarity and the Polish Government, the section for wages policy called for moves to establish a single, stable legal and taxation system applicable to all Polish businesses, and to secure profitability for Polish industrial production through the establishment of an appropriate customs system.

The section called for further work and clarification on the principles of industrial policy; in particular, preferential treatment for specific industrial branches, and support for workers in liquidated enterprises. It is also seeking a solution to the problems of inter-business indebtedness and reform of the banking system.

President's Supporters To Form Coalition

AU0307133991 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 1 Jul 91 pp 1, 2

["PS" report: "The Center Accord Builds a Coalition"]

[Text] Participants in the "anti-corruption" conference called by the Center Accord and the National Citizens Committee decided to take steps aimed at forming an election coalition. In a letter to the conference participants, Lech Walesa said he hoped that Sunday's meeting would result in the emergence of "a movement to support the reforms."

The conference was dominated by the subject of nomenklatura companies and bitter attacks on the Democratic Union for its position on the electoral code.

"The conference can contribute to the formation of 'a movement to support the reforms.' There is a great need for such a movement now that the forces of the old order are consolidating themselves," wrote President Lech Walesa in the letter to participants in the "anti-corruption" meeting, which took place in Warsaw on Sunday.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Center Accord, the National Citizens Committee, voivodships citizens committees, "Solidarity," the "Solidarity" Polish Peasant Party, Roman Bartoszcze, and Henryk Bak, leader of the "Mikolajczyk" Polish Peasant Party.

Maciej Jankowski, head of the Mazowsze chapter of "Solidarity," told ZYCIE that the regional union leaders who are on the union's presidium (Jankowski, Alojzy Pietrzyk from Slask, Andrzej Slowik from Lodz, and Stefan Jurczak from Krakow) will not participate in the formation of a coalition until a decision is made by the National Commission.

Przemyslaw Hniedziewicz, deputy chairman of the Center Accord, called for a broader alliance that would include "Rural Solidarity" and the minor Christian democrat parties.

Speaking to journalists, Center Accord leader Jaroslaw Kaczynski said he hoped that the conference would result in the formation of a "large political unit" that would operate in line with the president's intentions. At the same time, he said that to talk of a presidential coalition would be to use "stereotypes."

In his speech, Kaczynski said that alliance's aim would be to prevent the disintegration of the state. In his opinion, the state was currently failing to perform its function. It is, for example, allowing nomenklatura companies to take over national assets. The governing elites, which are guided by "democratic-liberal dogmatism" are not ensuring security for the country's citizens.

"District attorneys use human rights as an excuse for their idleness and lack of goodwill, and they are not placing obvious criminal suspects in investigative custody," said Kaczynski. According to the Center Accord leader, the remedy for this state of affairs is "the creation of a strong decisionmaking body that enjoys legitimacy derived from society." Under present-day conditions in Poland, only the Belweder Palace could be such a body.

The Army and the police have to be "brought under control in an unambiguous manner," because the leadership of these formations still remains in the hands of functionaries from the old regime. Post-communist elements should also be removed from the state administrative apparatus. Once personnel changes have been instituted, the administration should be assured stability.

"The state must give a practical demonstration of its power," said Kaczynski. "Criminals and enemies of the state should be made to feel its just, but firm hand."

Jozef Orzel, deputy editor in chief of TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC', and Deputy Edmund Krasowski described how nomenklatura companies operate. Orzel said: "Corruption is of political significance, because it gives rise to a situation in which 'red capitalism' will always be more powerful than ordinary business." According to Orzel, the banking system is dominated by the nomenklatura, which only grants loans on favorable terms to representatives of the old regime.

Deputy Kraskowski talked about the loans that the Youth and Physical Education Committee, which was headed by Aleksander Kwasniewski at the time, granted the "Interster" company. According to the deputy, the Polish Post Office behaved in a similar fashion when it provided a loan for the startup of the Economic Initiatives Bank. The director of the Polish Post Office at the time, then found himself on the board of the bank.

The majority of speakers bitterly attacked the Democratic Union for its stance in the dispute over the electoral code. "The deputies from the Democratic Union Parliamentary Club provided the post-communists with an alibi," said Jan Olszewski. "They were our old comrades-in-arms. I would go out of my way to get them over to our side. However, that is now impossible after what happened in the Sejm. This has to be said, so that the fronts in the election campaign battle are clearly defined."

Adam Glapinski talked about the Democratic Union as "the faithful allies of those deputies who got into parliament thanks to a deal.... people who place loyalty to the nomenklatura above loyalty to the nation." Senator Piotrowski described the conduct of the Democratic Union as an act of betrayal.

The mass media were also attacked. According to the conference participants, the media do not behave objectively and are dominated by opponents of the presidential camp. When someone from the floor asked Kaczynski in a raised voice about why Marian Terlecki, president of the Radio and Television Committee, had not been dismissed, the minister replied: "Terlecki was defended by very powerful forces."

Speaking off the record, Jaroslaw Kaczynski said that a meeting with the president would be organized for the groups that took part in the conference.

Conservatives To Form 'Republican Coalition'

AU0307211391 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 1 Jul 91 p 2

[Piotr Gorski report: "Formation of a Republican Coalition"]

[Text] A two-day meeting of representatives of conservative milieus has ended in Gniezno. It was attended by over 50 people, mainly young people, from all over the country. Many of the participants represented various tiers of authority. A declaration adopted by the meeting was signed by, among others, Grzegorz Grzelak, secretary of state in the Presidential Chancellery; Arkadiusz Rybicki, undersecretary of state in the Presidential Chancellery; Michal Wojtczak, Sejm deputy; Miroslaw Styczen, voivode of Bielsko-Biala; Maciej Plazynski, voivode of Gdansk; Franciszka Cegielska, mayor of Gdynia; Jacek Karnowski, deputy mayor of Sopot; and Jerzy Polaczek, deputy mayor of Piekary Slaskie.

The declaration reads: "The dispute about a political shape for Poland has entered a decisive stage. However, on our political stage there is an absence of a strong force that represents a clear pro-capitalist option and is guided by Christian and patriotic values. The Republican Coalition, which we will form at a congress in Gniezno, will defend these values at the elections."

Despite such an apparently unequivocal stance, the Gniezno meeting revealed little apart from the body's name and method of finance. A founding committee was appointed to prepare for a Founding Congress to be held in Gniezno by 7 September. This committee will also appoint a republican fund as a source of aid for the new party. The composition of the committee itself is subject to change, because it might be joined by representatives of further local committees.

The meeting attempted to work out programmatic theses for the new party, and there was talk of an election strategy and tactics.

Worth noting is the emphasis that was laid on cooperatives and agriculture and on the future of state industrial enterprises. The key to election success may lie in addressing the poor and unemployed, it was decided by the meeting.

Asked what the new political party may be compared to, Michal Wojtczak said: the American Republican Party and British Conservative Party. But he dissociated himself from the German Republikaner.

Warsaw Securities Exchange Officially Opened

LD0307075591 Warsaw PAP in English 2237 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 2—The official opening of the Warsaw Securities Exchange, after a 52 year break, was held Tuesday. It is operating in the seat of the former Communist Party.

President Lech Walesa sent a letter in which he voiced hope that the activity of the exchange would make it possible for Poland to join the group of countries with modern, developed economies. The president expressed wishes of success and many profitable transactions.

"The fact, that we are meeting today in that widely known building is the sign that Poland really undergoes the transformation of not only the economic but also the political system", said Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki on opening of the exchange. "The setting up of the exchange is the next step towards market economy, the step which could be made owing to many extraordinary people and also the substantial assistance of French Government," he added.

French Finance Minister Pierre Beregovoy who attended the opening pointed to the significance of the efficiently functioning securities exchange for ownership changes.

French Minister Says G-7 Must Discuss Aid

LD0307075291 Warsaw PAP in English 2240 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 2—French Finance and Budget Minister Pierre Beregovoy said in Warsaw on Tuesday he would support the interests of Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia at a G-7 meeting in London in mid-July.

Beregovoy held talks on Tuesday with Polish Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki and Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz. In the wake of the meeting, they told journalists that the EC should take into account the needs of the Soviet Union's former trading partners who were seriously hit by the collapse of their trade with the USSR.

Balcerowicz added that Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia issued an appeal to the EC states to consider the negative impact of the economic situation in the USSR on the process of reforms in those three countries while discussing the G-7 aid to Moscow.

Ministry on Readiness To Join Mission to SFRY

LD0407195791 Warsaw PAP in English 1917 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Warsaw, July 4—Poland is ready to join a CSCE mediation mission and a group of observers in the Yugoslav conflict if respective decisions are made, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said on Thursday.

A statement issued by the ministry on Thursday expresses regret over the use of force in Yugoslavia, and especially in Slovenia, and recalls that in its statement of June 26 on the Yugoslav crisis Poland had pointed to the necessity to avoid such a solution and to its serious and adverse international consequences.

"Poland believes that solving internal conflicts through the use of armed force is inadmissible and is ready—if appropriate decisions are made—to take part in a CSCE mediation mission and a group of observers," reads the statement.

Reportage on Walesa Visit to West Europe

WA0307160291

For reportage on the visit by President Lech Walesa to Belgium to meet with EC and NATO officials, including his meetings with Belgian leaders, please see the International Affairs and Benelux sections of the 3 July West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NATO Chief Woerner Addresses Parliament

AU0407194791 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1837 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 4/7/1991—Mr. Manfred Woerner, secretary general of the North-Atlantic Alliance [as received], was guest of the Parliament of Romania.

Senate President Alexandru Barladeanu made an opening address. Then, Manfred Woerner addressed in his turn the Parliament.

On conclusion of the session, Mr. Dan Martian, speaker of the Assembly of Deputies, thanked the guest for his kind remarks about Romania.

Mr. Manfred Woerner's Speech

Never has our continent had such concrete chances to come out of the infernal cycle of war and peace, the NATO secretary general told the two houses of the Romanian Parliament in joint session.

As for us, we are determined to seize this opportunity to build new Europe and help the countries which are liberating themselves from totalitarianism enjoy stability and security, Manfred Woerner added.

He opined the most difficult moment in eliminating the obstacles barring the way to a united Europe had not been overcome by the 1989 revolutions and that it would take time and enormous resources, certainly more than had been expected in the beginning, to bring about the recovery of the serious political and economic situation of Central and East-European countries. I can truly encourage Romania, the high NATO official said, to continue the reforms it has started. Such efforts, however difficult in the beginning, will persuade NATO members to help you on the way of reform, he added.

Speaking about the alliance's new strategic concept and armament control, NATO Secretary-General Woerner said, among other things: Please, allow me to tell you how much we appreciate Romania's initiative in reaching an agreement with Hungary on the bilateral Open Skies regime which, we hope, will considerably enhance confidence in the region and help prepare the background for a wider accord we pursue.

Referring to Europe's new institutional architecture, Mr. Woerner defined the Atlantic alliance as the essential foundation of security, intensely wishing to properly meet the security demands of the new democracies. We are well aware of your needs and we want to support you, he said. The Central and East European states wish neither to be neutral nor to be part of a buffer zone, which we equally do not want. We wish them to be partners with a constructive attitude. For the time being what NATO can offer is a multiform structure of close relationships which does not exclude the Soviet Union but pretends it to behave, in its turn, as a constructive and creative partner. No country will be excluded from the future European order, yet the countries which violate democratic and humanitarian principles could exclude themselves. That is why I hope Romania will continue to make progress in observing human rights and minorities rights. My visit is not only symbolic for what has changed, Mr. Woerner stated in conclusion. It is also a concrete invitation to see together what will have to be changed in the future. We should mobilize our resources and intelligence to build up a new world in which nobody should feel threatened. We cannot elude the responsibility such a unique opportunity imposes on us. We hope that in the next months Romania's participation in this joint action will be as important as any other country's in Central and Eastern Europe.

Meets With Political Groups

AU0407193791 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1816 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 4/7/1991—NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner, on a visit to Bucharest, met on Thursday [4 July] afternoon with members of all political groups represented in Parliament.

I do not think there is any West-European parliament with such diversity of opinions, NATO secretary general said after listening to Romanian parliamentarians. Today I've had proof of the multi-party system existed in Romania. To me it is an interesting experience he added.

Romanian parliamentarians applauded when the guest said it was not a question of Romania returning to Europe, since it was in Europe, at least from a spiritual point of view.

Speaking about prospects of European security, Manfred Woerner pointed out new Europe could not be built without USSR, but that the latter should observe its neighbours' sovereignty, the Charter of Paris. Creating zones of influence, of hegemony, serves no one's purpose, he opined. We would not like to witness tensions between you and the USSR. You, Romanians, can learn history's lesson. There is only one peaceful solution to your problem, through freedom and democracy, NATO secretary general concluded.

Government Spokesman on Economy, Finances

AU0407190991 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1335 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 4/7/1991—On July 4, during his regular weekly press conference, Under-Secretary of State Mihnea Constantinescu referred to Romania's economic and financial situation on the basis of the balance sheet drawn on December 31, 1990 and said: Of the total budget spending worth 310 billion lei, 135 billion lei went to spending on social and cultural activities (which means a more than 25 per cent rise as against 1989). The population's incomes increased by over 100 billion lei (25 per cent more than in 1989) and the population's spending rose by 68 billion lei (17 per

cent more than in 1989). Pensions increased to stand at roughly 48 billion lei (30 per cent higher than in 1989).

The financial results were influenced by the overall economic situation, a number of negative results in the external balance of payments, losses worth roughly 200 billion lei, which influenced all the correlations established within the country's financial mechanism.

The government spokesman then referred to the draft decision on import-export conditions. Virtually, he said, provisions are made for the liberalization of imports and exports and alignment to the international standards set by the IMF and the GATT.

In the same context, he said the government had decided to find new solutions for the promotion of the reform, had worked out an economic stability programme—which is presented in Parliament today—a programme which includes six fundamental steps: deblocking of payments, control of losses, privatization, abrogation of price ceilings, bankruptcy for enterprises that can no longer be saved, the unification of exchange rates and the introduction of a unique regime for hard currency under the control of the National Bank of Romania. These measures are to be supplemented by the price indexation programme.

The prices and tariffs of important products and services to the population, including fuel, electric power, rents, transport subscriptions, bread, sugar, edible oil, school notebooks and books, etc., will be maintained at the June 30 1991 level until income indexation comes into force. The differences will be supported by the state.

Vatra Accuses Chief Rabbi of 'Anti-Romanianism'

AU0307114391 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0915 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES 3/7/1991—In behalf of the Vatra Romaneasca Union, the Steering Committee of the Bucharest branch has sent to the national agency ROMPRES a release whereby it "solemnly protests the grave and groundless accusations Chief Rabbi Moses Rosen proffers against the Romanian people through a genuine campaign of anti-Romanian propaganda started by him right after the December revolution, which has recently climaxed on the occasion of the commemoration of the Iasi Jews' martyrdom." Expressing "full sympathy" for the victims of the antisemitic violence of the summer of 1941 and of all times, the Vatra Romaneasca Union is amazed to note that that "painful moment of meditation and human solidarity has been turned by Mr. Moses Rosen into a new opportunity of extremely violent attack against the Romanian people."

Then, recalling the numerous proofs of gratitude of the Jews for the courage and human kindness of the Romanians who, at head with Marshal Antonescu, protected the Jewish community in Romania in the years of the Second World War "as much and well as [they] could in those terrible years," the Vatra Romaneasca assesses that Mr. Moses Rosen "is however launching a quite different thesis, blaming on the Romanians the extermination of hundreds of thousands of Jews."

We do not reject Mr. Moses Rosen's thesis de plano, we reject his manner of sustaining his allegations: vehemently, pathetically and having no evidence, relying on neither documents nor the authoritativeness of any historian, of any investigation into actual facts, the protest note reads.

Speaking up against such actions which it considered to be attempts to render the Romanian people "culpable," the Vatra Romaneasca considers that they will offer "arguments and pretexts for the emergence of extremism and antisemitism in Romania."

The Vatra Romaneasca considers antisemitism to be just as degrading of the human being as the anti-Romanianism, the protest reads, and urges all its members and supporters, all citizens of Romania to abstain from antisemitic behaviour, to prove moderation and wisdom on these moments when there is dangerous recrudescence of antisemitism in other countries.

Let us preserve the gem of the tradition of Romanian humaneness, of good understanding with all peoples of the world, including the heavy tried Jewish people.

Federal

Markovic Holds News Conference

AU0407150091 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1231 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Introductory remarks and news conference by Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, with unidentified correspondents in Belgrade—live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...that the decision on the cease-fire was made by the Supreme Command and that the Federal Executive Council [FEC] proposes, demands a cease-fire; that a three-month moratorium be instituted on all decisions that were previously made; and that the setting up of the SFRY Presidency be sought as well as the establishment of what I would call those functions in which this organ represents the sovereignty of Yugoslavia and in which it represents the Supreme Command of the Yugoslav Army.

On the day after our talks here, very serious problems arose in implementing the conclusions on this cease-fire, because—if you did not know this before, it is now perfectly clear—only one day after the decision was made on the cease-fire, twice as many soldiers of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] died than on the first day of hostilities.

That evening, (?after) it was established that the cease-fire was not being observed and that YPA units had found themselves in a situation in which they would have to defend themselves from attacks being launched against them, the already well-known decision by the staff of the Supreme Command was made which, I must say, had no connection with and was not in the service of the FEC and its president. This was an autonomous decision by the staff of the Supreme Command in a situation in which the Supreme Command had not been set up and was functioning, that is, the SFRY Presidency was not functioning.

At that time certain conditions were given according to which at 0900 [0700 GMT] the next day not only should the cease-fire have been carried out but the fighting units should also have been separated in order to allow aid to be given to the wounded, to enable food and water to be delivered, and to enable the kind of communication which would (?help) lift the blockade on and liberate those units that had been blockaded until then. Because the agreement had not been respected by 0900 that morning, in contacts with the leadership of Slovenia and the Secretariat for National Defense, that is, with the state secretary, I asked that no action be taken until an FEC team had visited Slovenia, Ljubljana, and sought a solution on the spot that would allow the provision of everything that is essential for decisions to be implemented to allow the cease-fire to begin immediately and after this to implement all other essential activities which should allow all those new possible (?quarrels) to be closed that could produce new fighting.

At that time, in agreement with General Kadijevic and on the basis of an FEC decision with the consent of the Slovene leadership, we set off for Ljubljana with government representative Aleksandar Mitrovic; Admiral Stane Brovet, as deputy federal secretary for national defense; and Colonel General Cusic, as undersecretary in the Federal National Defense Secretariat. We spent the whole day in talks that were conducted in three groups: in one group with President Kucan and Peterle, with whom I had talks; in the second group there was Aleksandar Mitrovic, Ocvirk, and the appropriate people in the Slovene Government; and in the third group, talks were held with Jansa, Bavcar, and the appropriate departmental ministers.

I must say that there were problems right from the start. We waited an hour for the talks to begin because it was thought that the presence of Admiral Brovet was not appropriate for the talks even though—not just because of the post he holds but also because he is the person who did this job—he is most directly connected with what we had come to discuss.

After the talks between individuals and the talks held in groups, we moved into a plenary session; and it was stated that in fact three and a half out of five points had been agreed upon. What remained open was the question of borders, in every form: land, sea, and air. Half a question also remained open because the part that was connected with removing the blockades around YPA units was actually only partly agreed upon and the actual practicalities of implementing this had not been agreed upon, which I thought would be the source of new conflicts. This was shown to be the case the very next day.

Furthermore, it was agreed that a team for these contentious issues be set up by the Slovene Executive Council. In fact, they proposed the formation of a mixed commission that would be set up by the two governments. We did not think this was necessary, because the government could not have any insight into what the situation is like in the field (?nor) could it take the responsibility for this on itself. It was requested, however, that the Federal Secretariat for National Defense set up a team—because it had already done this. The FEC had been informed that the team had been set up and then it assigned one man, an undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat for the Judiciary, to be the link between this team and the FEC.

Unfortunately, it was impossible to establish communication and to begin work between the team that was set up by the government of Slovenia and this team I have just mentioned. In the meantime, events occurred in a way that is familiar to you. Precisely because of the fact that this contentious question had not been clarified, there was new fighting; even on Monday morning, there was an attack on a unit that was withdrawing to its barracks. There were about a dozen dead on this day.

Because of all this—(?this attack was on Tuesday morning)—because of all this, in an attempt to find the right solution, the FEC and particularly I, myself, had

numerous contacts with the leadership of Slovenia as well as with the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, with certain members of the SFRY Presidency, and with the presidents of some republics or their presidencies.

As you know, relations became strained again (just because) of these unresolved issues. And the FEC concluded—and I proposed this to the Slovene leadership—that Petar Gracanin, secretary for internal affairs, and General Raseta, deputy commander of the Fifth Military District, immediately meet on behalf of the FEC in Zagreb with Igor Bavcar, Slovene minister of internal affairs, and with a representative of the Slovene Ministry of National Defense and together with those delegations or parts of commissions that are allocated for this, establish right then what the controversial questions are that we should work on. I also proposed that they should immediately find a solution that would enable the immediate cessation of hostilities.

I must say that great problems arose about the composition of such [words indistinct] because—although I must say that Slovene President Milan Kucan at the beginning considered this proposal very good and constructive—I would say there was a danger of relations deteriorating completely with a total confrontation. You know that during this time General Adzic made his statements, and in the meantime additional measures were taken by the staff of the Supreme Command. I stress again that, because the staff of the Supreme Command was not under any orders from the Federal Government, a dualism existed here. The Federal Secretariat for National Defense is a part of the FEC, but the Army is under the command and jurisdiction of the SFRY Presidency. Because of this, the FEC did not have to be consulted—nor was it—about any of these moves and activities that were undertaken at that time. We were fully involved, however, in order to prevent the conflict [word indistinct] further.

Nevertheless, the negotiations began, but the participants were different, because after the talks Slovene President Milan Kucan had with his associates, they refused to let their minister of internal affairs, Bavcar, take part in this matter, believing that this would be dangerous for him. They would not allow him to go outside Slovene territory, particularly inasmuch as our proposal was that people leading this group should go together by helicopter and identify all the controversial questions and provide help on the spot so that controversial issues could be resolved.

Talks were held that I would say partially ended this morning, although they should be continued. An absolute agreement was made on the cease-fire, on the withdrawal of the units, on lifting blockades around [word indistinct] units, except at certain locations—matters concerning these things must be agreed upon on the spot. Regarding the prisoners of war, everything was also essentially agreed on. Two more open questions remained: material technical resources and the border question.

Slovenia's team, which was led by Dr. Plut, member of the Slovene Presidency and president of the council for the protection of constitutional order, went to Slovenia for consultations. After this we were given the answer that those two questions—the fifth and the sixth questions—do not belong in the sphere of this team's competence because they are political questions and should be resolved at the highest level in Yugoslavia.

In the meantime, as you also know, aid arrived from the EC and the three ministers. The SFRY Presidency was also constituted and Stipe Mesic and Branko Kostic were proclaimed president and vice-president of Yugoslavia. I can say that the activities of the FEC and my personal activities in this few days time were directed first in the direction of [word indistinct] for hostilities to cease and normal relations to be established. On a second side, for the Presidency to be set up, and on a third, for the obligations that were undertaken before the EC to be carried out, meaning to suspend, as they put it, all decisions that were decided through the declaration and decisions on secession for the next three months and in that period to allow solutions to be found not only for life during these three months but also in the time to follow.

I can tell you that the SFRY Presidency is currently meeting and that it is, in fact, now holding a talk as the supreme commander, which is in fact a completely new element that we are establishing. Of course, I am not authorized here by the SFRY Presidency—nor am I a member of the Presidency, I am attending this session as president of the Federal Executive Council—to brief you on the course of the discussion, but I can tell you that the Presidency has on its agenda these questions about which I spoke to you earlier.

Attempts are being made to work in two or three directions: first, to work on what is happening within Slovenia and some other parts of our country in terms of intensification of mutual tensions, particularly interethnic tensions, and clashes that can also occur in other parts, and especially those questions that are connected with these six points that I mentioned earlier, that they should be discussed with Slovenia.

The discussion also refers to the support of the EC and the CSCE for what is happening in our country and what we are intensively working on.

(?I would like) now (?after) the introduction to give you as much time as possible to ask me questions. I (?have given) you a picture of the current situation, which could be summed up as follows: Since around 1630 [1430 GMT] yesterday afternoon, the two sides have not opened fire on each other; units are withdrawing; and most of the Yugoslav Army units are already in their barracks. There are still more which have to be removed from their blockade. Work must still be done on all the questions that I mentioned before.

I think the major problem over which I daresay we will again ask for the assistance, support, and cooperation of the EC is on how to interpret the decisions that have

been made by certain republics, particularly Slovenia, as it is specifically involved here, from the point of view of suspending such decisions in the next three months—the key question of borders.

We will probably have to organize more top-level talks about this question and search for a solution that will reestablish the pre-25 June situation at the borders.

Allow me to conclude this introduction with this summary, and then I am open to your questions.

[Unidentified correspondent] Thank you. Since I am sure that interest is great, I would like you to ask only one question so that everyone can have the opportunity to ask a question. [passage indistinct]

[Unidentified correspondent] Unfortunately I had three questions, but I will be disciplined.

Mr. President, in connection with the decision that the Army act for the first time, it was said that you ordered it. It was said that it was the Army's unilateral decision and so forth. Could you please say categorically once and for all whether you gave the order for the Army to act in Slovenia?

[Markovic] First of all, I would like to stress that the FEC formed its platform based on all the events in our country on the basis of its stands that the reform and democratization of our society, despite all possible difficulties and problems that we have, must surmount the [word indistinct] of the transition from one system to another with, as you all remember, victims, sweat, and tears, but (?without) blood.

In line with this, the FEC has worked out a platform in which it has taken a clear stand and presented it in the Federal Assembly. In this platform the FEC stated that it completely accepts the right of self-determination for every people, and not only does it accept it, but this must be carried out. This right must be carried out in a democratic way, however, and not by a unilateral act and force. In this sense, the FEC also put on the agenda the clarification of what dissociation means: Is dissociation a process in which decisions are made—in a democratic way with the consent of all participants and without harming anybody—on new relations that can be expressed in the full right to one's organization in a way that would suit all peoples and all republics?

This must then be done according to a process and in a democratic way. We consider that the unilateral act is an act of aggression. As has been demonstrated in our events, this unilateral act actually did turn into an act of aggression.

Unfortunately, as you know, the FEC tried to reach an agreement on how, for instance, customs should function. The FEC held talks with all presidents of the governments. (?We agreed) that customs and the customs service must remain unified for all of Yugoslavia and be treated in the same way. All representatives, including the Slovene ones, agreed that certain governments should make decisions to suspend this in the period of time that was agreed but the Slovene Government did not.

After this, the Slovene Government was asked for a meeting and talks. The meeting was held between Vice Premiers Mitrovic and Ocvirk and an agreement was signed that customs functions would remain intact and that they would continue to function as they have in the past. I have a document on this.

I must say that the Slovene side did not act at all in accordance with the document. In fact, it prejudged this (?relation) by taking over the border, that is, the border crossings, using the Territorial Defense and its police and thus changing a function that is federal, from the point of view of customs, into its own function.

I must also say that the FEC found itself in the situation of having to recognize the change of the Yugoslav borders and the fact that Yugoslavia's borders are shifting to the border between Croatia and Slovenia. No government has the right to change the international legal sovereignty of Yugoslavia, not even the Yugoslav Government.

You also know that in line with this warning on what could happen, the FEC contacted (?certain) parts of the country. You will remember that I went to Slovenia, spoke in the Slovene Assembly, and held talks with the leaders of the political factions, with the leadership. My associates and I also had talks and gave a speech in the Croatian Assembly; I think you bore witness to the fact that this was all taken in a stoic and tolerant way, fighting for my arguments that the use of force be prevented by a unilateral act.

No Contact Between FEC, Supreme Command

LD0407144791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jul (TANJUG)—There never, and I repeat never, was any contact between the Federal Executive Council [FEC] and the Supreme Command Staff. The FEC is under no obligation to consult the Supreme Command Staff, not even in connection with the statement of Colonel General Blagoje Adzic, FEC President Ante Markovic said at today's news conference.

Asked to comment on Col. Gen. Adzic's statement that war is inevitable, Markovic added that he first heard the statement at the same time as other Yugoslav citizens.

Presidency Session Opens in Belgrade

LD0407090891 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0857 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] HINA has just reported that the SFRY Presidency session started in Belgrade at 1000 [0800 GMT], presided over by the President of the Yugoslav Presidency Stipe Mesic. Attending are all members of the Presidency, except Slovene representative Janez Drnovsek.

Also present are presidents of the Yugoslav Assembly and of the Federal Executive Council, Slobodan Gligorijevic and Ante Markovic; and Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense. Federal Internal Affairs Secretary Petar Gracanin, who is on an official trip to Slovenia, is not present.

Presidency Issues Statement

LD0407152691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1442 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jul (TANJUG)—At its session, presided over by President Stipe Mesic, the SFRY Presidency is discussing the current political-security situation in the country and in the Republic of Slovenia, in particular, as well as the implementation of an agreement with the EC ministerial mission. Attending the session are the president of the SFRY Assembly, the president of the Federal Executive Council, and federal secretaries for national defense and foreign affairs.

Proceeding from the view that the situation in the Republic of Slovenia remains very complex and extremely tense and the fact that the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency of 1 July have not been implemented, the SFRY Presidency has made the following decisions:

1. To restore the previous situation at the borders of the SFRY immediately—at the latest, by 1200 [1000 GMT] on 7 July 1991;

2. To immediately embark on lifting the blockade of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] units and institutions, to be completed by 1200 [1000 GMT] on 5 July 1991;

3. To return all equipment and facilities to the YPA and of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, as well as other property of the federal organs and the Republic of Slovenia by 1200 [1000 GMT] on 5 July 1991;

4. That the armed units of the Territorial Defense and all other armed units of the Republic of Slovenia withdraw immediately within their peacetime facilities by, at the latest, 2400 [2200 GMT] on 4 July 1991 in view of the fact that YPA units have withdrawn to their barracks;

5. To ensure that communications and public roads and their airspace are used freely;

6. To release all remaining "hostages" by 2400 [2200 GMT] on 4 July 1991;

7. To fully comply with the cease-fire; and

8. Vasil Tupurkovski and Bogic Bogicevic are charged with the task of monitoring the implementation of these conclusions.

By implementing these decisions, conditions will be ensured for the citizens of the Republic of Slovenia to work and live normally.

The SFRY Presidency continues its work.

Decisions on Issues Noted

LD0407172191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1641 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jul (TANJUG)—In the continuation of today's session, the SFRY Presidency noted that the three-month moratorium, i.e. the agreed suspension of the implementation of documents on dissociation and independence, creates conditions for the functioning of the federation organs on the entire territory of the SFRY.

It was agreed to examine the implementation of today's SFRY Presidency decisions on 8 July 1991. The SFRY Presidency also decided to examine, at a plenary session on 9 July, the functioning of the constitutional system in the period of the moratorium, vital issues concerning future relations, and a proposal for the continuing work on resolving the constitutional and political crisis.

The SFRY Presidency will soon, at one of its future sessions, examine the entire political and security situation in the country, especially in connection with the implementation of its decisions of 9 May 1991, and take appropriate measures.

Members To Explain Decisions

LD0507033191 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0300 GMT 5 Jul 91

[Text] Yugoslav Presidency members Dr. Vasil Tupurkovski and Bogic Bogicevic will travel to Ljubljana today. At an expanded session of the republican presidency, they will explain the decisions made at yesterday's session of the federal presidency.

The republican executive council will also be in session in Ljubljana today. It will discuss the situation in the republic, the latest decisions of the federal presidency, and will discuss changes in some food prices.

Kostic Accuses Slovenia of 'Betraying' Country

LD0407022891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2159 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Titograd, July 3 (TANJUG)—"Yugoslavia is at war and all masks have been removed," Yugoslav Presidency Vice President Branko Kostic told the Montenegrin Assembly this evening.

Kostic accused the Slovenian leadership of "betraying the country by adopting the secession act and implementing it immediately."

He set out that the 1,990 Yugoslav Army soldiers, together with federal police and customs officials, were literally ambushed by 35,000 members of Slovenia's Territorial Defence.

These troops, he recalled, were not sent to fight against the people but to act under the constitution and only take control over the country's borders.

Despite everything, the task was carried out with seven soldiers killed, and another 22 after the violation of the cease fire, Kostic said.

The Yugoslav vice president said that now the primary task is the unconditional withdrawal of the Slovenian Territorials, the establishment of the full control of Yugoslavia's borders by the Yugoslav Army and the withdrawal of army units whose presence the supreme command considers unnecessary in Slovenia.

Ljubljana Corps Assails Slovene Leadership

LD0407110891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0930 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 4 Jul (TANJUG)—The leadership of the Republic of Slovenia has accepted the cessation of clashes with the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] in words only, the information office of the Ljubljana Corps stresses in a statement today. Free movement of officers and civilians employed by the YPA is banned completely and the now notorious statement by the new democratic Slovene authorities that "they do not guarantee security" for some citizens reflects in the best possible way their level of civilization and humanity, the statement adds.

The statement also notes that the electricity supply to the military facilities in Slovenia was switched on for one night only during Stipe Mesic's visit to Ljubljana and that telephone lines were working for only one hour during a news conference in the Ljubljana and that telephone lines were working for only one hour during a news conference in the Ljubljana Corps command.

Selling integrity in bits and pieces has failed, the statement says, since the journalists in the field had the opportunity to see that this was a cheap deception. These are very transparent and primitive methods which reflect all the corruption of and lack of principle in the policy of the Republic of Slovenia. Various methods of intimidation, blackmail, and maltreatment are being used against the families of YPA officers. At work here are methods from the arsenal of fascist doctrines based on racist foundations.

The results of such a policy and everyday deceptions and tricks by the leadership of the Republic of Slovenia can have only one consequence, the statement warns, a consequence which could be tragic for the citizens of Slovenia who, objectively speaking, are not the creators of this policy.

Constant provocations, propaganda, and insults over public address systems installed in the vicinity of barracks confirm that the leadership of the Republic of Slovenia is not serious about observing the agreements reached. The practice pursued by Slovenia's politicians and propaganda headquarters has created an overall impression that such a policy is frivolous and unprincipled and as such should not be taken seriously.

This practically implies a realistic possibility of a new combat operation which this time could be of serious proportions. In light of this possibility, the Ljubljana Corps appeals to all sensible people in Slovenia and to the Slovene public not to try the YPA's patience beyond its limits and to try to prevent the irrational and suicidal policy of a militant and irrational group in the leadership of the Republic of Slovenia.

Paper Claims Destabilization by 'Third Reich'

LD0507063291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0223 GMT 5 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 5 (TANJUG)—Belgrade's evening paper VENERNJE NOVOSTI today writes that Austria's and Germany's recent conduct clearly points to the long-term political and military link with its former colonies—Slovenia and Croatia, whose aim is destabilizing Yugoslavia and annexing the two republics to the 'Third Reich.'

The aim of the 'Viennese cuisine' was, with the help of Quisling, to disintegrate Yugoslavia in such a manner as to break up its military force, the paper writes. The 'bloody struggle of the territorial defence forces of Slovenia was, as pointed out [word indistinct] for creating open borders with Austrian through which it would receive [words indistinct].

'What [words indistinct] is that the United States and some members of the European community to a great extent have been duped by the very aggressive German-Austrian and Slovenian-Croatian propaganda, so that the energetic action of the army to defend the integrity of Yugoslavia is starting to be treated as a threat to peace, the despotism of the military top and even as a threat of a coup,' VECERNJE NOVOSTI writes.

The daily recalls that all sovereign states in the world, in line with constitutional authorizations and international conventions, are fighting against unilateral acts of secession in their territory, recalling the experiences of the United States, Great Britain, Spain and the Soviet Union.

Without the action of the Yugoslav People's Army, the evening paper sets out, Yugoslavia would already have disappeared and for this reason it remains 'an elementary prerequisite for the crisis to be resolved in peace, as opposed to Vienna's plan to do this in war, since then, Yugoslavia would not be consulted about its own fate.

Air Controllers Deny Aiding Military Operations

LD0507005591 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0001 GMT 5 Jul 91

[Text] In connection with the frequent mention of air control recently, the independent trade union of workers in the Yugoslav air control system and the Zagreb association of air controllers announced last night that air controllers and other operational workers belonging to that trade union and association have never, and will not, participate in military operations, neither in the Republic of Slovenia nor elsewhere.

They point out that the control of military aircraft in military operations is carried out by military bodies. At the same time, they inform the public that even in this very difficult situation, the air traffic control system is functioning in full accordance with the standards, regulations, and requirements of the international air traffic community. They also demand that all political, military, and economic elements should enable them to ensure this in full.

Military Commentator Criticizes FEC Position

AU0407224591 Belgrade RTV Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 4 Jul 91

[By military commentator Miroslav Lazanski]

[Text] Today's statement made at a news conference by the President of the Federal Executive Council [FEC] Ante Markovic, which TANJUG carried, and according to which there has never, literally never, been any connection between the Federal Executive Council and the Staff of the Supreme Command, and according to which the Federal Executive Council is not obliged to consult the Staff, probably belongs to the "Believe It Or Not" column.

However, the Yugoslav public probably does not even know that there has been some misunderstanding between the Federal Executive Council and the Federal Secretariat for National Defense for some months. In any case, the Federal Executive Council is trying to put part of the blame that it received concerning events in Slovenia onto the Staff of the Supreme Command and the military leadership of Yugoslavia.

The facts are, however, inexorable. We know about the Federal Executive Council's decision to send federal custom organs and the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs to the border crossings of Slovenia, that is, Yugoslavia, with Hungary, Austria, and Italy, where it was also said that the transportation service and protection service, in other words the entire operation, should be carried out by the Army.

Of course, in the Army, too, there are culprits who sent the 1990 soldiers on that task without ensuring protection for this entire convoy and this entire operation. However, it is obvious that the chain of these misunderstandings between the Federal Executive Council and the Federal Secretariat for National Defense is continuing and therefore we should repeat some things again.

The Yugoslav People's Army should certainly bear part of the blame, above all for the cadre policy that was conducted on the territory of the Fifth Military District, that is, primarily on the border posts and watchtowers, because nobody in the Yugoslav People's Army expected such a degree of betrayal, first of all, among the ranks of the Slovene officers. This is why Slovenes were usually posted at these watchtowers as commanders, Slovenes who were from around these places. It was thought that the Slovenes on the border watchtowers facing Austria, Hungary, and Italy would in fact defend the borders most fiercely, because they would be defending their country, their towns. However, as was demonstrated, it was in fact these watchtowers that surrendered quickest and at which the most captives were caught.

How will relations between the Federal Executive Council and the Federal Secretariat develop further is difficult to say at present. In any case with its decisions today the SFRY Presidency has in a way reiterated the same demands that were made before the events in Slovenia, before the beginning of the fighting. Only the SFRY Presidency's decisions do not clearly state who would look after and who would reinstate the situation at the Yugoslav border—what is still the Yugoslav border, although we were able to see that the Slovene flags were flying there today—who would be the one to ensure the return to the previous situation. Will this be the Yugoslav People's Army or some third foreign force, or even some military alliance? This is still not clear at present.

The price paid for this experiment, however, for this stroll to the border crossings, was blood. The lessons were horrific but responsibility has still not been clearly noticed nor defined.

General: Army Acted Only on Federal Decisions

LD0307161391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1458 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 3 (TANJUG)—No military coup was staged in Yugoslavia and Yugoslav People's Army units in the territory of the Republic of Slovenia have received strict orders to cease fire, Deputy Commander of the Fifth Army District General Andrija Raseta told reporters here today.

'Not on a single occasion has the Army been engaged without a decision of a competent Yugoslav federal body. The headquarters of the Supreme Command has never taken any decision beyond its competence, but has only carried out legitimate decisions'—stressed General Raseta.

Speaking at a press conference in the Croatian capital Zagreb, he confirmed that the Army's 'sole task is to take over control and ensure the state borders of Yugoslavia, and under no circumstances to occupy Slovenia as it is unscrupulously claimed'.

According to General Raseta, most of the Slovenian territory has not been covered by combat activities. He warned that the media war in Slovenia had distorted the picture of what had actually happened.

Asked what was the Army's position on the appointment of Stipe Mesic, Croatia's representative on the state Presidency, as president of that body, General Raseta said that 'the Army has no reason not to recognize him'.

He recalled that under the Yugoslav Constitution the supreme commander of the Yugoslav Armed Forces 'is a

collective body' and that 'all Presidency members make up the Supreme Command, that is the supreme commander'.

Spokesman Explains Federal Government Decisions

AU0307193191 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] The cease-fire in Slovenia has been violated because the Army is being prevented from removing soldiers from areas where they have been blocked and from withdrawing into their barracks. Units of the Yugoslav People's Army are being attacked, not only by members of the Territorial Defense, but also by citizens. This was stated at a news conference in the Federal Information Secretariat by the Federal Government's new spokesman, Predrag Tasic.

In reply to the question as to what to do if there is no authority in the Yugoslav federation whose orders would be respected, Tasic answered that there are only two ways out, talks or war. The Federal Executive Council has committed itself to talks.

Here are two other replies to questions: Did the Federal Government have to make the decision to involve the Army and is the Federal Executive Council controlling its activities?

[Begin Tasic recording] On the proposal of the responsible departments, the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the Federal Executive Council made the decision on 25 June to ensure that federal regulations are carried out. Put simply, this means the defense of the borders of Yugoslavia.

The Federal Executive Council was obliged to make this decision by the Constitution and the conclusions of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly. Had Ante Markovic and the Federal Executive Council not made the decision to protect the borders of Yugoslavia, they would have been called traitors according to all legal regulations, both domestic and international. A conflict would not have been prevented even then because the Army would have defended the borders, regardless of whether an order exists for this or not, because, I would like to explain, according to the Constitution of Yugoslavia no one has the right to sign the country's capitulation. Slovenia's act, which was aimed at destroying Yugoslavia, was the capitulation of Yugoslavia.

As regards the second question, I would first like to say that it should not seem from everything that I have said that the Federal Executive Council and I think that Slovenia is virtually the only black devil here in Yugoslavia. Obviously, those who are now trying to accuse Ante Markovic of sending an unarmed Army to Slovenia to be killed by the Territorial Defense are following the same line as those who are attempting to destroy the country.

Regarding a reply to the second question, which I have asked myself, Ante Markovic and the Federal Executive Council were not told about the way that the decision was technically implemented nor are they responsible for determining this. The actual decision obliged the responsible departments to do this, the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

As regards the Yugoslav People's Army, the Staff of the Supreme Command does not have the obligation to ask for the consent of the Federal Executive Council for the measures that it takes, nor does it do this. The Supreme Command of the Yugoslav People's Army is the SFRY Presidency, which was not functioning at that time and therefore, in the assessment of the Federal Executive Council, the most important thing now is to put the Presidency in this position as soon as possible. [end recording]

Federal Team To Determine 'Exact Situation'

LD0307212891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2018 GMT3 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 3 (TANJUG)—Because Slovenia is violating the ceasefire and since this Republic's territorial defence has violated yesterday's agreement, the Yugoslav Government today decided to send a team of senior federal and Slovenian officials to determine the exact situation in Slovenia, federal government spokesman Predrag Tasic told a press conference today.

Tasic said that the team will be made up of federal Interior Minister Petar Gracanin, Deputy Commander of the Fifth Army District Lieutenant General Andrija Raseta and Slovenian Interior Minister Igor Bavcar.

An Army helicopter will take the team over the trouble spots in Slovenia so that they can see for themselves exactly what is happening.

According to Tasic, the Yugoslav Army is prevented from deblocking its mechanization and withdrawing to barracks according to yesterday's ceasefire accord.

The Army is now being attacked not only by Slovenia's territorials, but also by the civilians, Tasic said and added that in such circumstances the federal government invoked its constitutional right to call an urgent session of the State Presidency for Thursday at 10.00 A.M.

The Yugoslav Presidency, Tasic recalled, is the supreme commander of the Yugoslav Armed Forces and this is why it should implement this function as soon as possible.

Prime Minister Ante Markovic has neither the possibility or right to control the implementation of such decisions. This is not his duty or obligation. These tasks were given to the Yugoslav Defence and Interior Ministries, the spokesman set out.

The Supreme Command Headquarters is not obliged to seek approval from the federal environment, Tasic underscored and added that Markovic's government did

not discuss nor was consulted about yesterday's statement by head of the Yugoslav Army General Staff Lieutenant General Blagoje Adzic.

Adzic reacted as a soldier, and the federal organs base their actions on political moves, Tasic said.

Markovic was continually engaged in maintaining contacts between the Slovenian leadership and the Yugoslav Army, Tasic said denying 'misinformation stemming from those parts of Yugoslavia which declared independence' that the Yugoslav premier was 'arrested or assasinated.'

'Markovic is trying to put the situation under control through agreement and this is why he did not chair today's federal government session,' the spokesman said.

Blockade of Territorial Defense Convoy Lifted

LD0307194191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Loznica, 3 Jul (TANJUG)—Only after the patient and level-headed explanations by Nikola Mladenovic, a colonel in the Yugoslav Peoples' Army [YPA], was the blockade of a convoy of trucks carrying members of the Territorial Defense lifted, and sometime after 1630 hours the column of vehicles began to return to the YPA barracks near Loznica.

At about 1200 hours a group of women used their bodies to prevent the movement of the convoy on Ante Bogicevic Square, and later the number of those present in the square increased to several hundred.

Army Reported Withdrawing to Barracks

LD0307212391 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2000 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Summary] As we have already reported, the Yugoslav People's Army began to withdraw to their original positions at 1900 [1700 GMT]. The Army sections which came from Croatia are moving in the direction of that republic and segments have already crossed the Slovene-Croatian border, while the sections which took positions from barracks in Slovenia are returning to those barracks.

Soon after 2000 the Slovene flag was hoisted at the Krvavi Potok border crossing and the Army and Federal Militia left this border pass. A group of troop carriers and trucks positioned near Obrez near Brezice moved across the border into Croatia, and only a small number of military vehicles remained at the fifth border checkpoint. It was calm near the Cerklje airfield on the river Krka.

An agreement on the withdrawal of the Army column was agreed at Dravograd as well. The agreement stipulates that within 24 hours preparations will be made for a peaceful return to their home barracks in Maribor. In Ormoz municipality the Army fired shots wildly, causing a great deal of damage. In Notranjska a column of tanks and infantry has started moving out of the Postojna airfield in the direction of their home barracks in Pivka.

We have received reports from Maribor, Kranj, Nova Gorica and other places saying that men who were captured during the fighting by Territorial Defense units or who surrendered are already being released. Reception centers took care of their clothing, provided washing and rest facilities, and fed them. Arrangements have been made for transportation back to their homes.

As far as injured men are concerned, it should be stressed again that they are all being taken care of irrespective of the hospital they are in and are being cared for in line with humanitarian principles and principles of medical ethics.

Withdrawal Slower Than Anticipated

LD0307231191 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2200 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Summary] Yugoslav Army units today began to withdraw to their original positions [izhodisoni polozaji]. As you know the movement of the tanks and other armored vehicles into their barracks or to where they set out from was agreed in advance and observed by Slovene territorial defense. The return of armored units is running according to plan and without any major incidents. However, it is running considerably more slowly than was anticipated, but in some instances this is because of damages sustained causing armored vehicles to get stuck. Army withdrawal will continue tomorrow.

At the moment it is uncertain whether the Army tank unit will leave Sredisce on the River Drava tonight. Franci Golob [a correspondent] has told us that everything is quiet tonight in the municipalities of Ormoz, Ptuj and Slovenska Bistrica.

Army To Withdraw From Dravograd for 24 Hours

LD0307180691 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] An agreement has been reached in Dravograd between members of the Yugoslav People's Army and the Territorial Defense of Slovenia which stipulates that all units of the Yugoslav Army will withdraw to their barracks for the next 24 hours.

Otherwise, as we have learned from the latest press conference at Cankar Hall [in Ljubljana], the situation [words indistinct] in Slovenia has calmed down as soldiers of other nationalities are being released from reception centers. They are being bussed out of Slovenia under the supervision of the Red Cross of the republics.

Army Receives Secret Order for 'Brutal' Actions

LD0307175191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] HINA has reported that, at a news conference in the Cankar Hall, Slovene Information Minister Jelko Kacin said among other things that he has information about the text of a secret order issued by General Adzic, which was received by all commands and units of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], on a series of actions which are supposed to start tomorrow. Kacin gave no details of the content of the order. He just said that it involves very brutal orders.

Army Deserters Arrive in Split

LD0307145191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] We have just learned that soldiers deserting the Yugoslav Army are reporting to the Croatian National Guard Corps in Split with increasing frequency. They are arriving not just from Split and the vicinity, but from distant garrisons, including the one in Banjaluka.

According to the report from Split, by 1500 [1300 GMT] today as many as 53 deserters had arrived in Split. They include soldiers of all nationalities. They are all well and have been received well. If they wish, they will be allowed to return home.

Slovenes Promise To Release Customs Officials

LD0307161591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TANJUG)—The FEC [Federal Executive Council] Secretariat for Information has reported that Radoslav Sekulic, director of the Federal Customs Administration, received assurances during yesterday's and today's telephone conversations with representatives of the Slovene Government that all 15 customs officials who were arrested will be released today.

The statement says that four customs officials are in the Celje barracks, while it is assumed that the other 11 have been released, though such information has not yet been confirmed.

A team charged with emergency control measures arrived in Belgrade today. On orders from the Federal Customs Administration it was sent to Slovenia on 26 June from the Dimitrovgrad and Gevgelija customs offices. The team was able to leave Slovenia via the Fernetic border crossing through Italy, Austria, and Hungary and all members of the team are well. [passage indistinct]

Instructions for Parents Seeking Sons in YPA

LD0307215791 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2133 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] We have just received a news report saying that the parents who have left Belgrade in search of their children serving in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] units in Slovenia will stay the night in Zagreb. We will broadcast this news item in the Serbo-Croation language as well.

[The same report follows in Serbo-Croation adding details of the number of parents involved, that they will spend the night in the YPA club in Zagreb. The parents of Croat boys will spend the night in Kumrovec. They will leave for Slovenia tomorrow. "They will be accompanied by a Croatian Interior Ministry protection unit. On the border they will be met by Slovene territorial defense units in whose company they will continue their journey to their destination."]

Now a far more important announcement: Those who have volunteered to provide accommodation for these parents need not wait for them tonight. You can quietly go to bed.

Federal Army's Threat to Slovenia Said To Remain

LD0407072191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Report by Ljubljana correspondent Zelko Rosko; from the "Morning Chronicle" program]

[Text] After fighting in some places during the morning, peace was finally reestablished in Slovenia yesterday, and, fortunately, there are no casualties. According to an announcement from the military district, Yugoslav Army helicopters bearing Red Cross markings delivered food supplies to barracks, taking away dead and wounded soldiers, thereby observing the agreement.

Yesterday afternoon, the return of armored vehicles to their home barracks began, marking the withdrawal of armored units from the border crossings at Skofija, Fernetici, and the area of Dravograd and Maribor. Armored vehicles have returned from the Gornja Radgona area to their home positions in Croatia. According to the agreement, the return of captured and surrendered servicemen to their home republics has begun in the republican Red Cross organizations. At the same time, Slovenia is conducting an intensive propaganda campaign at the foreign policy level, regarding the calming down of the clashes and recognition of its own sovereignty.

Despite the peace that has been attained, General Adzic's threat that the Yugoslav Army would attack Slovenia today is still in the air. Let us hope that General Adzic's statement, as Information Minister Jelko Kacin commented, is only the statement of a military man uttered under psychological pressure.

Croatian Minister Says Army Continues To Group

LD0407175191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1635 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 4 (TANJUG)—Croatian Information Minister Hrvoje Hitrec said today that Yugoslav People's Army troops 'continue grouping on Croatia's eastern border and the territory of the Republic.'

Hitrec told a news conference at the Croatian Assembly that this has caused high tensions among the population. He said he had information on the arrival of 'two battalions of 60 tanks and one battalion of armored personnel carriers with infantry in the vicinity of Batina and Beli Manastir in Eastern Slavonia.' He added there were 'movements of Chetniks over the Danube' and said he feared they were preparing attacks on police stations.

He said the Yugoslav People's Army had not withdrawn to barracks everywhere, adding that Croatia is resolved to defend its sovereignty.

Soldiers Told War Against Austria, Italy

AU0407063991 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 0500 GMT 4 Jul 91

[By Gerhard Seifried from Ljubljana]

[Excerpts] The State Presidency meeting that has been called for this morning could bring a certain clarification of the power structures in Yugoslavia. Slovenia is not taking part any more. Janez Drnovsek, a Slovene and former state president, resigned from the body. Nonetheless, people in Ljubljana are eagerly awaiting the meeting. A look at the agenda justifies it. The current situation in the country and ways to solve the conflict will be discussed. Many people are extremely skeptical about the surprising restraint of the Army in Slovenia. They are wondering why the Army Command has suddenly ordered the withdrawal—one day after the chief of the general staff in Belgrade threatened to bring matters to an end in Slovenia. [passage omitted]

Every day, new and incredible details are revealed about the thinking of the soldiers deployed in Slovenia; they have apparently been indoctrinated by an Army command that possibly does not even believe in its own survival. Soldiers have repeatedly and independently told different sources that they were told they were sent to war to fight against Austria and Italy. A soldier from the south who was taken prisoner and has meanwhile been released, reported his parents' reaction when he phoned home. They were surprised to learn that he was alive because they had heard in Serbia that their son was dead because the Slovenes killed everyone.

Such deliberate disinformation vis a vis its own troops seems to indicate considerable problems of disagreement within the Army itself, and this irritated uncertainty makes the situation dangerous. It is in this light that Slovene President Milan Kucan's statement that a brutal strike against Slovenia is still possible must be viewed.

Defense Secretariat Denies Punishment Rumors

LD0407111391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1007 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jul (TANJUG)—In response to rumors reported by the media, the Information Office of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense wishes to announce that Yugoslav People's Army servicemen returning from Slovenia are under no threat of any punishment. The rumors are simply blatant disinformation, the statement stresses.

Rejects Amnesty Announcement

LD0407155191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1514 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 4 July, (TANJUG)—The Federal Secretariat for National Defense Information Service today released the following statement:

"The Slovene media have reported today that it was announced that soldiers who leave their units of their own accord and go home will not be held accountable and that the Army will not take measures against them. This is the crudest of provocations and an open call for desertion and treason against the country. The Federal Secretariat for National Defense denies most energetically and condemns such falsehoods and provocations."

Karlovac Reports No Units Returning to Garrison

LD0407105991 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1043 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Here is a report from Karlovac by Davorin Matijasevic: by 1200 [1000 GMT], there was no sign of any armored or any other units returning to the Karlovac garrison, the Karlovac police authorities and information center said. No tank unit has returned to the Jastrebarsko garrison either, although it started to withdraw from Slovenia yesterday.

Defense Official Says Army Respecting Cease-Fire

AU0407114291 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 4 Jul 91

[By Nebojsa Spajic]

[Text] A news conference given by a representative of the Information Service of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense is under way in the Federal Executive Council building. The representativ of this service, Colonel Milan Gvero, has said that the Yugoslav People's Army is fully respecting the cease-fire and acting accordingly, in line with the decisions and stands of the SFRY Presidency. Gvero said, however, that there is proof that at certain points the armed formations of Slovenia are violating the agreement on the cease-fire—or rather yesterday and last night the agreement was violated.

Gvero said that five soldiers were wounded yesterday in the vicinity of (?Kras) in the course of the mass disruption of the delivery of supplies. Food has to be delivered by helicopter units, Gvero said, and two helicopters of the Yugoslav People's Army were hit yesterday.

The disruption of deliveries of supplies, communications, and transport is continuing. In this respect, inhumane methods are being used. He said that in Vipava the buildings of the families of military personnel have been surrounded. It was discovered last night that three days ago—or a few days ago—three officers were arrested in the military school in Ljubljana.

On the basis of these and other examples, Gvero said, it is obviously untrue that the Yugoslav People's Army is not respecting the cease-fire. Gvero said that units of the Yugoslav People's Army have opened fire only when they have been attacked.

The news conference continues.

Army Charges Cease-Fire Violations by Slovenia

LD0407162591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1559 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 4 (TANJUG)—The Information Service of the 5th Army District, which comprises Slovenia and part of Croatia, issued a statement today saying that the Slovenian leadership continues to violate the agreed ceasefire.

"There are still barricades and prevention of the safe return of 5th Army District troops to barracks. Army helicopters with Red Cross markings were fired upon yesterday. Barracks are still blocked and any attempt to leave them, even for humanitarian reasons, is being prevented," said the statement.

Electricity, water, telephone links and other infrastructure in barracks are still cut off, it added.

Vehicles fitted with loudspeakers are driving around barracks, calling on soldiers to surrender. The families of active military personnel are under enormous pressure. They are being harassed and intimidated, the statement said.

Conscripts' Parents Depart for Bases

LD0407082991 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Parents of conscripts from Serbia and Zagreb serving their military service in Slovenia and northwestern Croatia set off from Zagreb at 0820 [0620 GMT] this morning for the Fifth Army District garrison bases. They will be allowed to meet their sons.

The buses with the parents are being escorted by patrols of the Croatian Internal Affairs Ministry and high ranking officers of the Yugoslav Army. The group consists of about (?500) parents from Serbia and about 100 from Zagreb who organized a protest at the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] Club in Zagreb last night against the military intervention in Slovenia and demanded that their sons be allowed to return home unconditionally. Ten buses are traveling toward Ljubljana, Maribor, Nova Gorica, Cerklje, Postojna, Pivka, Varazdin, and Koprivnica. One group stayed in Zagreb, where in the YPA club they will be able to meet their sons serving their military service in Zagreb and nearby garrisons.

Slovenia

Slovene Information Minister on Cease-Fire

AU0407113991 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0741 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Interview with Slovene Information Minister Jelko Kacin by Marjan Jerman of Ljubljana Radio Slovenia—live]

[Excerpts] [Jerman] After the news conference yesterday, people were a little bit concerned. Luckily it is peaceful today. Mr. Jelko Kacin, is this a truce or just a silence before the storm?

[Kacin] At the moment it is cease-fire. However, we are doing everything in our power to see that this turns into a truce. For the present situation to become a truce, we need firm agreements between both sides. As we reported several times yesterday, at a meeting between the two delegations—the Slovene side was led by Dr. Dusan Plut, member of the Slovene Presidency, accompanied by Miran Bogataj, deputy defense minister, and Mr. Znidaric, undersecretary in the Ministry for Internal Affairs, while the opposite side was led by General Raseta, deputy commander of the Fifth Military District in Zagreb—the two sides tried to agree about the details of a mutual agreement that would enable this cease-fire to become a truce.

The talks were very difficult. There were plenty of technical details that we found difficult to agree with, but we hope that we will continue the talks and we will report about the results of the talks to a group of parliamentary deputies, that is, the group sent by the three EC ministers which is at this very moment already on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. In a relatively short time they will meet our foreign minister, Dr. Rupel, and afterward the Slovene Presidency, that is, the expanded Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia, when we will again brief them about the current situation and also show them, just as we have done many times before when we met with other foreign representatives, the footage of the rampage of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army on the territory of Slovenia. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] [passage omitted] How would Mr. Kacin as information minister comment on the SFRY Presidency session that is to take place this morning? For instance, Vasil Tupurkovski said that at this session they will be discussing primarily the movements of the military units from Serbia toward the northwest.

[Kacin] The SFRY Presidency is formally the commander of the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

[Announcer] So is the emphasis on formal?

[Kacin] Well, the emphasis is on formal. Mr. Stipe Mesic repeated this very clearly at the news conference in Ljubljana. If the emphasis had not been on formal, than Mesic would have sorted out matters in Belgrade. He and Tupurkovski had to travel to Ljubljana, however, and here, in front of the leading world media, they appealed to the Army not to carry out any further insanities. The future will show whether these attempts will be successful or not. I am not very optimistic, especially after I read a document yesterday that the Ljubljana Corps sent to its subordinate units. The formulations in this document are formulations of a classic army of a socialist state. One would think that this document was written 10 or 15 years ago or, for instance, during the Cominform times. Such a way of thinking, pretense, and formulations taken from a dictionary of socialism demonstrate that the leadership of the Yugoslav Army lives—as one would say in Serbo-Croatian—in the past, in history, and that they base and implement their decisions in completely different times. [passage omitted]

[Jerman] Perhaps a word or two about the document itself. Yesterday you hinted about this document. Is it a secret, or could you say a little more about this document?

[Kacin] No, it is not a secret. I have read the entire document. It was signed as if it had been sent to the units. At the bottom, however, there is an instruction that this document should be used as appropriate, which means that every officer will separately chew over this document and stress and explain those parts of the document that suit him. This of course means that an officer who is aware of the times and circumstances can inform his soldiers appropriately.

But if you listened to the statements by the soldiers who were captured or with whom we have held talks, or if you watched YUTEL reportage, you will see that the boys are simply not aware of what is going on. They do not know where they are, they do not know why they are here, and they simply repeat those phrases that the officers have been putting into their mouths for decades: the external enemy, we are here to protect our borders from a possible attack from Italy, we will defend SFRY no matter which enemy comes. The only thing that is missing is that, in addition to all this, they would again eat grass if necessary just so they can stay together, united, and so forth. [passage omitted]

Slovene Officials on Army Control, Other Issues

AU0407111991 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0917 GMT 4 Jul 91

[News conference by Dusan Plut, member of the Slovene Presidency, and Jelko Kacin, Slovene information minister, with correspondents in Ljubljana—live]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Reporter from (?Finnish Broadcasting Company)] Mr. Kacin, yesterday you said that the problems were caused by the political ambitions of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army [YPA]. Do you think the Army has now decided to let Slovenia go its way? What do you make if it?

[Kacin] You should address this question to the military leadership, but I do not know who the military leadership is at the moment. General Adzic, most certainly. He spoke in public, and he made a statement for the public; he could answer this question. General Kadijevic ...it was announced that he would appear on television, but we have not seen him. It is a question of who is the first man of the armed structure of Yugoslavia. Perhaps Mr. Markovic, who says that he did not give the authority for such a brutal roaming around Slovenia, or perhaps the SFRY Presidency, which still has not met and for this reason has not adopted a stand on the attack on Slovenia. This was an attack on the state of Slovenia by Yugoslavia, the Federal state, and its Armed Forces.

As long as the situation is like this—it is true we have a cease-fire at the moment—we cannot and will not participate in the work of the SFRY Presidency, the organ that is responsible for the command to the Yugoslav Army. What is going on in Belgrade today is an attempt to create the illusion that someone controls the Army in Yugoslavia. After this Army had escaped any control, after we had to inform the world public about this, after the mechanisms of the CSCE in Prague were started in order to overcome the extreme point of tension, I think that after all this the situation is clear. After all this, someone would like to create the impression that matters are nevertheless under supervision, so that the involvement and help of foreign countries will not take place. [passage omitted]

[Ricardo (?Espanol), Barcelona] Mr. Plut, you said that during the talks held yesterday, the Yugoslav side proposed at least six points in their proposal. Could you please explain what those points contained?

[Plut] Well, the first point is cessation of hostilities, the second point is the separation of units of both sides, the third point is the removal of blockades, the fourth point is the issue of prisoners of war, fifth point is the issue of returning material and technical resources and immovable possesions, and the sixth point is the issue of the borders, that is, the issue of the border regime on the territory of what has so far been Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

Presidency Ultimatum on Borders Rejected

AU0407164691 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 1600 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Telephone report by Austrian Broadcasting Service correspondent Armin Wolf from Ljubljana—live]

[Text] The government in Ljubljana rejects the ultimatum of the Belgrade State Presidency, which we have

just heard about [the return of border checkpoints to the SFRY Army by 7 July, 1200]. At a press conference here in Ljubljana 15 minutes ago, Information Minister Kacin said: Just as it is impossible to make the dead live again, it is impossible to reestablish the old state of affairs. All steps taken by the Slovene Government toward independence remain in effect. The Ljubljana government is, however, willing not to take any new steps for 90 days.

Kacin insisted that the borders between Slovenia and Hungary, Austria, and Italy were administered by Slovene authorities also before 26 June, that is, the day when independence was declared, and not by the federal Army. The federal Army took them over only last week. Therefore, the state Presidency's ultimatum must first be interpreted, Kacin said.

Nevertheless, despite these obviously incompatible standpoints in Slovenia, at least negotiations have been going on again since yesterday, and there is no longer any shooting. There have been no armed clashes between the Territorial Defense Forces and the federal Army since yesterday afternoon.

The war is not yet over, however. This was also said by Information Minister Kacin in Ljubljana at noon today. Even though we have a cease-fire, he said, we do not have any written agreement and no guarantee that the Army will not attack us again.

The Army is currently relying on a war of nerves. In the morning Army leadership in Ljubljana published a communique in which it again threatens war in Slovenia. The continuing mistreatment of soldiers by the Slovene militia implies a realistic possibility of military operations at a very serious level, the communique says. In addition, the communique speaks of the suicidal policy of a militant group in the Slovene Government and of fascist methods.

So far, however, this has remained a pure threat. There are no specific indications of any real Army operations.

Slovene Minister Kacin on Possible Army Invasion

AU0307201991 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1555 GMT 3 Jul 91

[News conference by Ciril Zlobec, member of the Presidency of Slovenia; Jelko Kacin, Slovene information minister; and Dimitrij Rupel, Slovene foreign minister, with correspondents in Cankar Hall in Ljubljana—live; monitored in progress]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Journalist, name indistinct] Are you afraid that these massive movements of military forces are announcing the beginning of an invasion of Slovenia and what do you think about the Army moving its forces toward Slovenia?

[Kacin] Whether we want to admit this or not, the offensive forces of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army, and the armored units were always the core of these forces, are gathering on the borders of the Republic of Slovenia. Objectively, this is a pressure upon our country. Whether the units will be given orders to move on the territory of our state and continue with the aggression that they started a few days ago is another question. I hope and I wish that they do not receive such an order. However, I cannot guarantee you that such order in not underway. [passage omitted]

Kacin Discusses Presidency Ultimatums

LD0407225391 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2020 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Excerpts] We are now going over to the Cankar Hall, where there is a news conference in progress. It is hosted by Minister of Information Jelko Kacin and his two guests, Norwegian Liberal Party President Karel Habel and Norwegian Parliament Deputy Oscar Hilgar. These two guests will answer a few questions. They are now discussing the possibility of Norway's recognition of Slovenia. They said they would discuss this issue with their government, a decision would be made by the government, and they had come in order to obtain a first-hand impression of what was going in Slovenia. They concluded that the entire affair boiled down to an attack on democracy.

Questions will be also answered by Minister Jelko Kacin. They will mainly deal with those eight items, that is, the eight ultimatums from today's session of the Yugoslav Presidency. Let us listen to the news conference.

[Kacin] Regarding what has happened here, our country assumes the right to reexamine its initial offer to the Federal Government. Once we have a partner on the part of the federal state, then we will also discuss these problems. At the moment the most pressing issue for us is the cease-fire. If you have received today's statement of the Federal Presidency, you can see that there are seven conclusions, and that only on the seventh position is it stated that one should fully comply with the cease-fire, that a lasting peace should be secured, and that citizens should be guaranteed a normal life.

We have always been, and we will always be, willing to negotiate. We need, however, some framework for negotiations and a certain platform for maneuver. If there is no room for maneuver, then any negotiations are impossible. If we only have an ultimatum then we have only two options—to accept the ultimatum or to not accept it. In which case there are no negotiations. This is why we expect to see Yugoslav Presidency members Vasil Tupurkovski and Bogic Bogicevic who should try to directly explain to us what the guidelines of the Yugoslav Presidency are in light of the fact that at its session today, in the absence of Slovenia's member, it unanimously adopted the conclusion they have dispatched to us.

We are interested in the background of these conclusions so that we can check out whether we have understood the offer given by the EC troika correctly, particularly as its

offer included three points. Now all of a sudden there are seven points. Perhaps some of the points are more fully explained, but even at a brief glance we discover that some of the points are geared to deadlines that we can hardly meet. When we were discussing the deadlines with the troika, and when we were discussing the deadlines with Mr. Markovic and his group, we were told: a cease-fire now and three months during which this situation will be overcome; however, here they impose deadlines such as: by 1200 [1000 GMT] on 7 July, 1200 on 5 July, 2400 on 4 July. In a word, this is a somewhat different framework which is in fact—I will not say difficult to implement—because it is simply impossible to implement, given that today is 4 July, and we have an hour and a half to go until the clock strikes 2400 [2200 GMT]. [passage omitted]

As far as our units are concerned, their movements are relatively simple. All territorial defense units are staffed by reserve personnel, so we have no military accommodation facilities for them. People will simply go home and go to bed, or they will simply sleep where they are now. All of them are citizens of this town or of other towns, and while in the theater of war they were in the immediate vicinity of their homes. This also explains a great deal of their motivation. As for the question of whether or not we will remove our units from the present positions, I can only say: Of course, we can remove them immediately. As for their mobility, it is limited to the speed of walking, as they are just citizens of these towns.

As far as the POW's are concerned, some POWs have already left with their parents or relatives who came to take them away. The problem, however, is the guarantee of their safety. Some republics have not yet formulated their attitude toward these POW's and we simply do not know how they will be treated. Once we have received a clear position from these republics and the guarantee of their Red Cross that they will not face any legal charges, our side will immediately release them. [passage omitted]

We also met today, but that was not an official session of the Slovene Presidency. We just briefly examined the document that came from Belgrade and we decided to ask two Presidency members to explain to us the context and framework of these seven points because, to our knowledge, we agreed first to the three points set out by the EC, that is, its troika; then we agreed to the four points we had formulated together with Messrs. Mesic and Tupurkovski and announced here in this hall. Now we are facing the seven points which again deal with some new problems. We simply do not know what to do. In other words, we would like those gentlemen who were sitting here together with us and who proposed those four points to explain to us why those four points were stretched to seven points, and why the cease-fire merited only the seventh position.

There is also, let us say, the third point which sets out that we should return all facilities and equipment of the Yugoslav army and the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, as well as other means, to their initial location by 1200 on 5 July. This is, after all, a demanding operation. It took us several days just to move these things and now they want us to conjure up miracles in one night, in one day. This is simply unfeasible and this is why we expect the gentlemen who voted for these seven points to convince us that this framework is workable. Once we know that, we will also acquaint the troika with what we will have learned, as well as Mr. Markovic, who discussed some other things with us. [passage omitted]

Not that we do not want to meet this demand. We would like very much to meet this demand. To tell you the truth, these POW's, whose number already tops 2,000, are quite a burden for our country. We must keep them safe in these times, guarantee them security, and also the same time we have no guarantee that the attacks on Slovenia will not be repeated. We must not reveal the locations where we accomodated these POW's because we realize that in the course of its brutal attacks on civilian targets—something we have already talked about—the Yugoslav Air Force has over the past few days caused a large number of deaths, including foreigners. This is why we cannot reveal these locations. At the same time, we have no guarantee from the republics from where these conscript soldiers came that they will be protected and that these republics will prevent the Yugoslav Army from taking actions against them on the basis of their desertion or for some other reasons. When we hand over POW's we must observe the regulations of international military law. We must observe the Geneva Convention. When we release the POW's from our care we must also receive certain guarantees. These guarantees have not materialized yet. [passage omitted]

We proposed that the EC should immediately send in their military observers as well as their civilian, that is, political observers. We realized that approximately 35 observers would be needed to monitor the present cease-fire and maintain at least this situation, observers who are capable and equipped with the adequate knowledge to perform such a duty. In a word, they should be military observers. Then we suggested that they could send us five, six political, civilian observers of a sufficiently high rank—preferably from their foreign ministries—people who will have the authority to observe the situation in Slovenia and, if need be, to mediate between Slovenia and Belgrade, that is, to maintain links in a situation when they are severed due to Belgrade's unwillingness. [passage omitted]

You should also understand that in spite of the cease-fire we have received no guarantee yet from the other side that this cease-fire will last for a considerable period of time. This is simply an agreement to stop shooting at each other. We have received no guarantee from the other side since then. [passage omitted]

Having seen these seven points, one gets the impression the Territorial Defense has occupied its own country and attacks the Yugoslav Army in its own country, and now the poor Yugoslav Army, the victim of this attack, is facing serious problems and is asking to stop these fights.

In a word, the entire document is extremely one-sided, and this is why I personally—I am saying this in my own name—would like a statement by Mr. Tupurkovski, who was explaining in a very self-confident and authorative manner only two days ago in this very place, proposals to which we quickly agreed and were convinced that we could start implementing. [passage omitted]

[Unidentified correspondent] What about Belgrade? A few days ago we had some gentlemen here, among them President Mesic who only recently was very vocal about the need to secure independence and so on. Now there are four Croats in Belgrade occupying key positions: Mesic, the president; Loncar, the foreign minister; Markovic, the head of government; and Kadijevic, the head of the military. The question is: How long will Slovenia's diplomacy, that is, how long are you going to trust these gentlemen? How long will it take to put your relations with Croatia to the test? [passage omitted]

[Kacin] The key question is our neighboring independent and autonomous state of Croatia and the definition of this autonomy and independence. But, as Mr. Vodovnik has just said, four Croats are sitting in Belgrade occupying key positions, so one should probably seek the answer to this part of the question in the linkage of these facts. [passage omitted]

Kacin Rejects Suspending Dissociation

LD0407220191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2109 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, July 4 (TANJUG)—Slovenian Information Minister Jelko Kacin told journalists this evening the republic would not suspend its Assembly's decision on dissociation from Yugoslavia.

Kacin said, however, that Slovenia's agreement with the European Community 'troika' meant the republic would halt the adoption of new decisions in its move towards independence. Slovenia and Croatia agreed to place a three-month moratorium on their 25 June decisions on secession from Yugoslavia, during which period negotiations on a settlement of the Yugoslav crisis are to be restored.

Asked how he saw today's decisions of the Yugoslav Presidency, Kacin said some of them would be physically impossible to implement because there was not enough time.

The Yugoslav Presidency at a meeting in Belgrade today [word indistinct] for the cease-fire to be observed fully, for the "original situation" to be restored on the national frontiers in Slovenia, for all Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) units and institutions in Slovenia to be completely deblocked and for all Territorial Defence units in Slovenia to withdraw immediately to their peacetime bases.

Slovenia now controls its entire border with Italy, Austria and Hungary, Kacin said, adding that Slovenian police controlled the border, that Slovenian flags had been put up and signs carrying the inscription "the Republic of Slovenia" had replaced those inscribed Yugoslavia.

He also said all customs duties from imports of goods destined for the Slovenian economy would be collected by Slovenia.

Slovene Information Minister's News Conference

LD0407224891 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1524 GMT 4 Jul 91

[News conference with Slovene Information Minister Jelko Kacin at Cankar Hall in Ljubljana—live, monitored in progress]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Kacin] I personally witnessed this arrival in the hall of the Tivoli sports center in Ljubljana, and I have to say that the whole affair is very hard to manage. The parents do not want [words indistinct] and even their sons—it is very difficult to talk them into anything. The buses then left for the barracks in various parts of Slovenia where the parents are trying to meet their sons who are doing their national service there. I also have to say that in some barracks, following the visit, not only are the parents and soldiers—or their relatives—leaving the barracks but a great number of other soldiers are also deserting their barracks and trying to get in touch with Territorial Defense units so that they can surrender to these units. In the past few hours there have been several hundred such cases. [passage omitted]

The Republican Red Cross has received no guarantee yet from the Yugoslav military authorities for a safe return of the released POWs to their destinations as demanded by the Geneva POW convention. In keeping with the Geneva conventions in this situation we state the following:

Soldiers, POWs, should be handed over to their parents, that is, to their guardians, only on condition that their personal identity documents have been presented and that both parents or guardians and POWs acknowledge the fact that the organs of the Republic of Slovenia will do all that is necessary for the unhindered transfer of the POWs on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. Since the Yugoslav Army has given no guarantee yet of their safe return, responsibility for their absolute safety cannot be asssumed by the Republic of Slovenia. On the reverse of every release certificate you must write the following:

I acknowledge that I am acquainted with the fact that the organs of the Republic of Slovenia will do everything to ensure unhindered movement within the Republic of Slovenia. However, because of the failure of the Yugoslav Army to provide its guarantee, the Republic of Slovenia cannot guarantee absolute safety. The following words must be written in the language that is used by POWs and their parents. As soon as we receive a certificate from the Slovene Red Cross regarding the first paragraph of these instructions, we will inform you about this.

The Red Cross of Slovenia, the Ministry of Justice and Administration, and the Ministry of defense have been informed about this.

I would like to inform you about a report we have received from the clinical center. Ten members of the Yugoslav Army are being treated there. This morning the crisis headquarters of the clinical center was also attended by a medical officer from Ljubljana's military hospital who, accompanied by two doctors, visited and examined all the patients. They arrived at the conclusion that seven patients are in no condition to be transferred. As for the remaining three, they found that there is a possibility of transferring them to a military institution at the request of a military doctor. But all three expressed their wish, and endorsed it by their signatures, to stay in the clinical center until the end of their treatment.

We have a report from Gornja Radgona saying they are glad that the units of the Yugoslav Army have left this border crossing but they also regret the fact that the town itself has been totally ruined. In the area where the armored unit was stationed, homes and a large number of tourist and shopping facilities have been looted. We will provide detailed estimates once an expert commission has reviewed the damage. Kompas [Slovene tour operator] facilities at the border crossing itself have been damaged most.

We have also received the following appeal and have been asked to read it to this news conference. The appeal is in Serbo-Croatian since we have not had time to translate it. I will read it in Serbo-Croatian. Please provide a translation for others:

An appeal to the assemblies of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Republic of Montenegro.

This appeal is sent by your sons who are locked up in Maribor prison. We have been here for several days now and you in the assembly have done nothing, like the other republics have, to secure our return home. This is why we are calling upon you to provide us as soon as possible with a means of transfer to Belgrade within the next 24 hours. This is your duty and obligation toward us. You sent us to the Yugoslav Peoples' Army [YPA]. You have also seen for yourself what this army has been doing here in Slovenia. We did not want to shoot at people and become murderers. We laid down our arms as we did not want to shoot. We no longer want to be members of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army, for it no longer exists anyway.

We call on you once again to bring us home as soon as possible. All of us are on the verge of nervous breakdowns because of what has happened. We are eagerly waiting to be transferred as soon as possible. This is the urgent appeal of your Serbian and Montenegrin children.

This is followed by 85 signatures. [passage omitted]

[Kacin] The interpretation of the conclusions adopted by the Yugoslav Presidency is their duty. They should say how they imagine the implementation of this conclusion.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr. Kacin, do you entirely rule out the possibility of the federal authorities controlling the Austrian- Slovene border at any point in the future? Do you definitively rule it out?

[Kacin] Even up to now there has been no federal control of the borders with neighboring countries. I am stressing this once again. So far, the police of the Republic of Slovenia has controlled the border crossings on its borders with the states of Italy, Austria, and Italy [as heard]. The federal police units turned up at these borders only following the attack by the Yugoslav Army after they were flown there by the Yugoslav Army's transport facilities. [passage omitted]

Kacin: Country 'Does Not Border' Austria, Italy

LD0507003991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2218 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, July 4 (TANJUG)—Information Minister of the Republic of Slovenia Jelko Kacin tonight said that 'Yugoslavia does not border with Austria and has no land border with Italy.'

At a news conference Kacin added that 'the extent of Yugoslavia's border with Hungary is a question of the orientation of Yugoslavia's size, or that which is left of this Yugoslavia following the proclamation of the Slovenian state.'

Kacin said that the key question is 'our neighboring and independent autonomous state of Croatia, and the definition of this independence and autonomy.'

Slovene Radio on Presidency 'Ultimatum' Cited

LD0407224791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2122 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 4 Jul (TANJUG)—This evening's [Radio Slovenia] news bulletin at 2200 [2000 GMT] began with a claim that the statement from the session of the SFRY Presidency was "nothing but an announcement, in a form of an ultimatum, of the pressures so far, or even worse than the ones we have already lived through."

"One should hope," stresses the commentator of Radio Slovenia, "that all those who are still hesitating will realize what sort of policy is being conducted over there, i.e., how Belgrade understands democracy and in whose name soldiers, tanks, and army aircraft were sent to Slovene territory."

Slovenia's Kucan Refuses Federal 'Ultimatum'

AU0407184291 Paris AFP in English 1833 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, July 4 (AFP)—Slovene President Milan Kucan late Thursday [4 Jul] rejected an

ultimatum to return defence forces to their quarters put to the breakaway republic by Yugoslavia's federal Presidency.

"There is no question of dialogue under threat," Mr. Kucan said on Slovenian television. "Slovenes have shown that they are capable of defending their sovereignty," he said.

Kucan Voices Reservations on Presidency Session

LD0407205291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1951 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 4 Jul (TANJUG)—"We have been proposing talks ever since 25 June. We are even proposing them now," said Milan Kucan, president of the Presidency of the Republic of Slovenia, for Radio Slovenia commenting on the conclusions of today's session of the SFRY Presidency.

However, Kucan said, "I cannot imagine talks with a political ultimatum. An ultimatum can only be answered by another ultimatum, and then a war will start again. It should not be forgotten that this war was not started by us. It took place and is still taking place on Slovene territory.

Looking at these conclusions it seems as if 25 June never happened, after which the tanks arrived. They are still here. It is of no importance that they are in barracks, but that they are here."

As far as I understand the SFRY Presidency conclusions, Kucan went on, "its members Vasil Tupurkovski and Bogic Bogicevic should arrive in Slovenia tomorrow. They will explain the contents of the conclusions. However, without any hesitation, I would like to be acquainted with the stands of the collocutors, to see if they are truly keen on a democratic solution. But given that the argument is obviously one of force—if not political then military—this is therefore a different matter."

Milan Kucan also objected to the fact that "the stands of the SFRY Presidency were first received by foreign embassies and then by the legal and legitimate organs of the Slovene state which, Kucan believes, is proof of the extent the Yugoslav state and its top organs care about the Republic of Slovenia, except when military force is to be demonstrated."

In conclusion, Milan Kucan stressed "that no one has yet retracted the statement of General Blagoje Adzic. I am convinced that the Yugoslav People's Army is still a realistic political force that wishes to implement its political views with regard to Yugoslavia's future. As long as such a situation continues ultimatums will reign instead of political talks. The danger of various actions is as present as before," claims Kucan.

Drnovsek on Not Attending Belgrade Meeting

LD0407155291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1207 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 4 Jul (TANJUG)—Explaining the reasons why he did not go to Belgrade today, SFRY Presidency member from Slovenia, Janez Drnovsek, speaking to Radio Slovenia, recalled that the Slovene leadership decided last week to recall all officials from Slovenia in federal institutions. This conclusion is still in force and has been reiterated several times, the last time this morning, when it was decided that Dr. Drnovsek would not take part in the work of the state leadership.

Dr. Drnovsek, after citing some personal reasons, went on to say that while Slovenia is under attack and at war, he cannot go to Belgrade. In Drnovsek's view, attempts are being made to create the impression before the world that everything is functioning normally in the country and that everything is in order. The second reason is the fact that the Federal Presidency is a rather unfavorable forum for negotiations, considering the fact that there is a completely unequal balance of forces in it.

All the great efforts to constitute the SFRY Presidency, Drnovsek noted, are aimed more at showing the world that everything in Yugoslavia is in order. The Federal Executive Council [FEC] in particular has insisted on this, with the additional motive of shifting the responsibility onto someone else. That responsibility has in the past week been concentrated on the FEC, that is, on Ante Markovic.

Asked whether the SFRY Presidency is capable of taking over control of the Army, Drnovsek replied that the Yugoslav Army respected the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency at the time when the Presidency was endorsing the Army's proposals; but in March, when it refused to do so, the Army said it would no longer respect them, which, Drnovsek believes, it practically did last week. The SFRY Presidency's control over the Army is not possible, Drnovsek assessed.

Drnovsek pointed out that the key factor at present is the involvement of international institutions and their missions in resolving the crisis. He added that one should have no false illusions that the SFRY Presidency could make up for other, especially international, ways of overcoming the present situation.

Drnovsek assessed negotiations with Kadijevic and Markovic at the most critical moments as strenuous and tough. He also spoke about his contacts with international institutions.

Drnovsek said an agreement should be reached on how to approach further negotiations, consolidate the ceasefire, normalize life, and lift roadblocks. He noted that the situation remains extremely complex.

After the situation is normalized, the second stage of activities would be negotiations with other Yugoslav republics, with the cooperation of the EC, most likely within the three-month deadline. At present, the focus is

on international diplomatic activity. One thing is clear: Slovenia, after everything it has lived through, will not be able to negotiate with other parts of the SFRY in the same way as before, Drnovsek said.

Minister Says Krsko Nuclear Plant Remains Closed

AU0407193391 Vienna ORF Television Network in German 1730 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Getrude Aubauer report]

[Text] Krsko is currently safe, Slovene Environment Minister Michael Jazbinsek said today during a visit to Vienna. The reactor was shut down and therefore there is no longer a danger of a melt-down. Individual attacks, which were announced in anonymous threats over the past few days, cannot cause dangerous damage. However, the Slovene environment minister admitted that a major military strike against the nuclear plant might create the danger of radioactive contamination.

So far it has not yet been decided how long the Krsko plant will remain shut. In any case, the Slovene Government is planning to hold a referendum on the use of nuclear energy this year. In talks with Austrian Environment Minister Ruth Feldgrill-Zankl this afternoon, Jazbinsek said that he expected a majority of the Slovene population to vote against the use of nuclear power, which might mean an end to the Krsko plant. In addition, the Slovene environment minister gave the go-ahead for an international commission of experts, including Austrian specialists, who may examine the risks at the Krsko plant within the foreseeable future.

Red Cross Releases Casualty, POW Figures

LD0407115791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 4 Jul (TANJUG)—The Slovene Red Cross today announced the latest figures on killed, injured, and captured servicemen, militiamen, and civilians. According to the report, 2,013 Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] servicemen, two civilians, and 129 members of the Federal militia were captured. Among the injured are 152 YPA servicemen, 66 members of the Slovene Territorial Defense, 22 militiamen, 38 civilians, and two foreigners. According to the Red Cross figures, 35 YPA servicemen, three members of the Territorial Defense, two militiamen, five civilians, and four foreign citizens were killed.

The Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia claims that more than 2,300 servicemen and officers of the Yugoslav Army, members of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, and the Federal customs have either surrendered or been captured.

The report states that the figures included members of all the nations and nationalities of "the former Yugoslavia." It is claimed that "they are being treated by the Slovene authorities in accordance with international conventions and under the control of the International Red Cross." In conclusion, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Slovenia states that it has information on only "former" servicemen of the Yugoslav Army who either surrendered or were captured and who are now in POW reception centers.

TANJUG Notes Slovenian Radio News Bulletins

LD0507045991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0428 GMT 5 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 5 July (TANJUG)—It is difficult to hope for a good solution from today's conversation with SFRY Presidency members Vasil Tupurkovski and Bogic Bogicevic, Radio Slovenia stresses in one of its first morning news bulletins.

The radio at the same time poses the question: What is the reason for the complete turn-around in the positions of Dr. Vasil Tupurkovski that he is offering on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, compared with the views he put forward only two days ago in Ljubljana?

In nearly all its news bulletins after midnight, Radio Slovenia did not comment on nor predict the possible outcome of the crisis, but in its first detailed news bulletin it began with a real torrent of abuse against the Yugoslav People's Army and the federal militia.

After stating that it is impossible to forget the blood shed, the radio commentator recalls, for example, that everything began with the barbaric attack by the Yugoslav People's Army. It was accompanied by plunder and campaigns by the Federal militia and so- called special troops through the shops, catering establishments, adn houses along the border.

All this recalls the attack of the Turks a few centuries ago, Radio Slovenia says, stressing that the Slovenes cannot permit that.

Slovenia is in a different world, a world that respects truth, justice, work, and freedom, Radio Slovenia says in conclusion.

Minister: Army Used Cluster Bombs on Civilians

LD0407003191 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2300 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Republican Information Minister Jelko Kacin held a news conference in Cankar Hall [in Ljubljana] at which journalists were shown photographs of the fighting between the Yugoslav Army and the Slovene Territorial Defense in the past few days. They were also shown material indicating that the federal Army used cluster bombs, also against civilians and foreigners—an unprecedented action. There are virtually no instances in the world of troops using these bombs without previous warning.

The news conference continued with many questions from journalists. We will cite some replies in brief: The

Slovene leadership is currently negotiating with General Raseta. The negotiations are very difficult, but it is important that they are taking place. The tank column that withdrew yesterday from Gornja Radgona, like all other Yugoslav Army units in Slovenia had been ordered to disregard life and property. Six houses were destroyed in the Gornja Radgona area. Nowhere did the Slovene Territorial Defense units use weapons first; they always only defended themselves. The tank unit that moved from Belgrade last night continued to move toward Slovenia, but it is now known where it is destined or whether it will reach its goal, as envisaged by the attack plan known as the Bulwark Plan. There are no Yugoslav Army nor federal police units at the border crossings in Slovenia. They are being wholly supervised by Slovene police.

In conclusion, we add that the order by the military leadership, Jelko Kacin said, states that the Army should attack at 0100—that is right now—attack Slovenia. The information minister had no further information on this, but he expressed the opinion that the greatest danger of a repeat attack passed yesterday.

Kacin Shows Bomb, Denies New Planned Attack

LD0407014691 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0001 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] At his news conference in Cankar Hall [in Ljubljana], Slovene Information Minister Jelko Kacin showed journalists a cluster bomb that the Yugoslav Air Force dropped on the motorway near the Medvedjek ravine, as a result of which—as we have already reported—foreign truck drivers died. Kacin added that the aforementioned bomb, the aftermath shown on a videotape, is intended to destroy everything that lives and moves. Its use is banned by international convention. That clearly does not worry the so-called Yugoslav People's Army.

Journalists were also told that Colonel (Jovan Misko), addressing units in Slovenia, gave troops wrong information about the results of the campaign in Slovenia. (Misko), Kacin said, assured the troops that foreign media had condemned the Slovene side and that yesterday's negotiations were only a tactical pause. (Misko) also said that during the night or today further continuation of the fight is expected. Since Austrian television last night announced this information, too, citing the Slovene Information Minister, Kacin denied that he had declared to anyone that the Army could, at 0600 today, start a new attack on Slovenia.

Red Cross Agreement Reached on POW Return

LD0507053491 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0400 GMT 5 Jul 91

[Text] At 0300 today, representatives of the Yugoslav Red Cross, representatives of the republican and provincial organizations, and the Slovene Red Cross, in the presence of representatives of the International Red Cross Committee, reached an agreement on handing over all the captured soldiers of the Yugoslav Army and civilians, and their transport home.

According to the agreement, a special train is to leave Ljubljana at 1100. The relevant Slovene government bodies have assured the safe transportation of captives to the border with the Republic of Croatia.

Army Personnel Imprisoned in Slovenia Listed

LD0407182191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1752 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Summary] Belgrade, 4 Jul (TANJUG)—A new, more complete list of all Yugoslav People's Army personnel imprisoned in Slovenia has reached the Yugoslav Red Cross from the Slovene Red Cross. The list contains 1,113 names.

Defense Minister: No Slovene Military Courts

LD0307225291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1732 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 3 Jul (TANJUG)—Slovene Defense Minister Janez Jansa has informed the Slovene Territorial Defense Headquarters and the Slovene public that there are no military courts and prosecutors in the Republic which can try Army personnel and prisoners of war.

In Slovenia, Jansa said in today's statement, the regular courts and public prosecutors are responsible for this, including in the event of a state of war or a direct threat of war.

Spokesman Denies Alleged Vipolze Killing

LD0507004691 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0001 GMT 5 Jul 91

[Excerpt] Spokesmen for the Internal Affairs Administration and the Territorial Defense Command in Nova Gorica have categorically denied an allegation made by a Ljubljana corps spokesman. According to the allegation, during an incident in Vipolze in the Gorica hills, the commander of a Yugoslav People's Army tank border guard was killed. It is stressed in Nova Gorica that in the last few hours there have been no incidents or shootings in Vipolze or elsewhere in the hills, and no one has been wounded or killed. [passage omitted]

Slovene Territorial Forces Deny Attacking Barracks

AU0507100691 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0942 GMT 5 Jul 91

[Text] The Novo Mesto regional headquarters of the Territorial Defense, in connection with the report by the information service of the Ljubljana corps that we carried earlier, announced that the Territorial Defense units in this area did not attack the Novo Mesto barracks last night, as reported by the information service of the Ljubljana corps.

The regional headquarters firmly rejects such disinformation and reports that shooting was heard inside the barracks Brsljin and Cesca Vas—both in the Novo Mesto area—last night.

Cease-Fire, Withdrawal Proceeding 'Smoothly'

AU0407073991 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0700 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] The ceasing of hostilities, that is to say a truce, has been observed by both sides last night. Under the supervision of the Territorial Defense and [Slovene] police, the Yugoslav Peoples' Army units have begun to withdraw to their initial positions—that is to say to their barracks. The withdrawal proceeded smoothly without incident and in accordance with the agreement. The negotiations between a delegation of the Republic of Slovenia and representatives of the Fifth Military District started late last night. We are expecting the parents of Serbian and Croatian soldiers in Slovenia to arrive in Ljubljana this morning, as well as the EC observer mission, which is due to arrive some time today.

Ljubljana Corps Reports Cease-Fire Violations

LD0507092791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0846 GMT 5 Jul 91

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 5 Jul (TANJUG)—The Ljubljana corps reports that there were several cease-fire violations last night by the armed groups of the Republic of Slovenia.

Today's statement, which the information service of the Ljubljana corps sent to TANJUG, stresses that the violation of the cease-fire occurred despite the decisions of the SFRY Presidency, which are in accordance with the proposals of the EC representatives, and several statements of the representatives of the Republic of Slovenia that the animosities and conflicts should be stopped and that there should be peace between the Yugoslav People's Army members and the armed groups of Slovenia.

Between 2100 [1900 GMT] on 4 July and 0430 today, the barracks in Novo Mesto and a nearby warehouse were attacked several times by the Slovene Territorial Defense. The statement says that two Army members were slightly wounded in these attacks. The target of the armed attacks by the armed groups from Slovenia was also the Strmica warehouse near Postojna, it is stated. [passage omitted]

Cease-Fire Declared in Koruska, Slovenia

LD0307172991 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] We have just learned that in Koruska a 24-hour cease-fire has been agreed upon in order that columns of the Yugoslav Peoples' Army can return to their barracks. About 20 soldiers who were arrested or had surrendered were released today from the Maribor reception center.

Afternoon Situation in Slovenia Peaceful

AU0307204291 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1700 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Jurij Popov report]

[Excerpt] No shooting took place on the territory of Slovenia this afternoon, that is to say, the proposed truce has not been breached. Information Minister Jelko Kacin confirmed this at the news conference in Cankar Hall, Ljubljana. He also said that the Yugoslav Peoples' Army carried out some minor violations today, refering to the over-flights of helicopters bearing Red Cross insignia. On one of the helicopters, with four multiple tube launchers [veccevni lanserji] that should have been removed, were observed and another helicopter carried out a reconnaissance flight over Kocevska Reka, although there are no YPA units there. Jelko Kacin also said that none of these helicopters was shot at. It has to be noted that in this operation the Slovene side was fairly generous, as it deliberately did not insist upon a condition prescribed for such cases by Article 36 of the first Geneva Convention. This article outlines that the aggressor must, in agreement with the organs of the defender, specify an exact time of take off and the time and altitude of flights by helicopters or planes bearing Red Cross insignia, otherwise these insignia are meaningless.

Just after 1800 [1600 GMT], HINA reported that a tank column which has arrived from Slovenia drove through Kerestinec, 15 km south-west of Zagreb. Tanks advanced along the old Karlovac road toward Jastrebarsko. That means that this unit of armored vehicles has withdrawn to its initial position. From the Primorska area, the news that the units of the Rijeka corps have withdrawn has been confirmed. These units held Skofije and Fernetici border crossings for the last few days. They are now awaiting trailers that would drive the armored vehicles to their home barracks. In the Notranjska region, the column of tanks and infantry that has been stationed around Postojna airport since yesterday afternoon began to withdraw to the barracks in Pivka from which they started. Obviously, the negotiations in Dravograd ended successfully. They agreed that in 24 hours they will make it technically possible for the military convoy to retreat. Just before 1900 [1700 GMT], television reporter Janko Sopar reported that supposedly a part of the tanks that set off from Belgrade toward Zagreb this morning has already returned to their barracks. Some of those tanks are advancing toward the Hungarian border and another part is now in the vicinity of Beli Manastir. As he said, the situation in Croatia is still very uncertain. We add that in many places around Slovenia they are starting to send home the YPA solders that have turned themselves in or were captured by the territorials. [passage omitted].

Slovenia Quiet; Some Incidents Reported in Osijek

AU0407074291 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] TANJUG reports that the night was quiet in Slovenia and that the cease-fire was observed in all areas.

Parents of the Serbian and Croat soldiers are expected to arrive in Slovenia this morning. The EC observers are also due to arrive in Ljubljana.

In the eastern part of the Slavonia-Baranja region, the night was quieter than the night before, but the situation is still tense. The night was also quiet in Baranja, where the units of the Yugoslav People's Army that came from Vojvodina yesterday are stationed.

According to official sources, there has not been any shooting or explosions in the Vinkovci area either.

TANJUG reports that there have been some incidents in Osijek and the surrounding area: Several shots were fired in the city center. Nobody was injured and there was no damage. There was a false alarm that a bomb was planted at the Osijek railroad station. Some sporadic shooting was also reported in Bijelo Brdo and the village of (?Psenje) near Osijek. There is no information about anybody being injured.

Blockade of Traffic to Slovenia Removed

LD0407171291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1147 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Mursko Sredisce, 4 Jul (TANJUG)—Traffic, which was halted for a week, has resumed today on the Cakovec-Mursko Sredisce-Lendava-Murska Sobota motorway.

At precisely noon today, members of the Slovene Territorial Defense drove away the tankers full of butane gas and gasoline, which were used as a barrier to the movement of the armored Army units, from the Slovene part of the bridge over the Mura River near Mursko Sredisce to northeast Slovenia. Anti-armor and other mines which were planted on the bridge have also been removed.

The railway line toward Budapest has been cleared. It was blocked on the route from Cakovec to Ormoz by train cars with goods which were being used as a barrier against the armored Army units.

Slovene Police Control Border Crossings

LD0407022291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2357 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, July 3 (TANJUG)—Slovenia's policemen are controlling all frontier crossings in Slovenia bordering on Italy, Austria and Hungary, Jelko Kacin, Slovenia's information minister, said here tonight. There are no federal Army units at frontier crossings, he told his press conference.

Asked under whose sovereignty the frontier crossings are, Kacin replied, "Slovene flags are flying over all of them."

Croatia

Croatian Forces on Full Alert, Prepared To Defend

LD0307163591 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Excerpts] Croatia does not want war; but if it is imposed on it, it will defend itself with all means. The defense forces are in a state of full alert. This is the message of the new minister of defense of Croatia, Dr. Sime Djodan, at today's news conference in the Croatian Assembly, at which Milan Brezak, assistant minister of internal affairs; Hrvoje Hitrec, minister of information; and Dr. Marijan Nobilo, adviser to the president of the republic, also answered questions asked of them by domestic and foreign journalists. Here is a report by Jasminka Dudic:

[Dudic] Dr. Djodan characterized today's movements by the Yugoslav Army as incomprehensible, something which proves that a group of generals is still not prepared to fully obey the Supreme Command of the Yugoslav Army. The expected session of the Yugoslav Presidency should provide at least some answers to the outcome of the Yugoslav crisis. Today's statement by Lieutenant Colonel General Andrija Raseta on his lack of information about the movements of the Army also confirms that confusion and division prevail in the military leadership.

The movements from the east, Dr. Djodan stressed, toward Sid, Tuzla, and Padinska Skela, have been halted; and it seems that for the moment the situation has calmed down. [passage omitted]

Replying to a question on the situation in Croatia, Dr. Djodan said the following:

[Begin Djodan recording] We have nothing against the Federal Armed Forces remaining in their barracks. We always have prepared responses at hand to the movements of those forces which have not been agreed upon, however, because all the defense forces of the Repubic of Croatia are in a state of alert. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Milan Brezak set out information that illustrated the difficult security problems Croatia has been facing for a year now. In this period, in crisis areas in Croatia, terrorists have caused 390 explosions and 297 armed attacks. And the Ministry of Internal Affairs [MUP], to confront terrorism, has initiated 436 criminal cases, and 80 terrorists have been detained. In the last three days the MUP, repelling the attacks of terrorists, has detained 30, has killed five in skirmishes, and has injured eight terrorists.

Replying to a question as to whether he makes a connection between the actions of terrorists in Croatia and the statement by General Adzic, Milan Brezak replied:

[Begin Brezak recording] I believe that one can answer this question very much in the affirmative. Last night alone, 10 explosions were caused in the Republic. Last night there was a fresh attack on a police station in the municipality of Gospic. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Croatian Says Coup 'Clearly Being Prepared'

LD0307191391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1742 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 3 (TANJUG)—Croatia's new defence minister Sime Djodan said today that the Republic's defences forces have been put in a state of readiness.

Croatia is not opposed to the federal Armed Forces remaining in their barracks in this Republic, but it will always have prepared answers to these forces' movements which were not agreed in advance, Djodan told a news conference.

He set out that Croatia wants to reach a solution through peaceful and democratic means and is ready to respect agreement about all kinds of cease-fires, but that it will also respond to any blow.

Asked about Slovenian 'disappointment' about Croatia's conduct regarding the latest events, Djodan said he disagrees that Croatia could have disappointed the Slovenes, because the bulk of pan-Serbian armed formations are poised against Croatia.

In response to the same question, Mario Nobilo, the advisor of the Croatian president, said that the aims of the two republics are identical and that there is no doubt what Croatia would do in case of a military coup which, he said, is clearly being prepared in Belgrade.

Croatian Assembly Presidency Condemns Army

LD0407142491 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1152 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] The Presidency of the Croatian Assembly has met in session to consider the tragic events in Slovenia and Croatia. After the session, the Assembly Presidency issued the following statement:

1. The continued aggression by the Yugoslav Army against the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia demonstrates that the Army has not observed the agreement reached with the representatives of the EC nor has it carried out the orders of its supreme commander, that is, the Presidency of the SFRY, which at its session on 1 July ordered an immediate and unconditional end to all clashes, the observance of the truce, the protection of human life and peace throughout the country, and the withdrawal of the Army units to their barracks. This indicates that the Army is continuing its unconstitutional behavior, thus demonstrating that it recognizes neither the legitimate authorities nor the international commitments taken on by the most responsible officials of the SFRY.

2. By the bombing, the killing of civilians, the destruction of facilities and roads by means of combat banned under international conventions, the mobilization of a large number of Army reservists and Chetniks, and the replacement of the Croatian and Slovene officer cadres in the Yugoslav Army, the occuping military force, which in its nature cannot consider itself as being of the people, has thus committed a crime against man and against the nation and its rights to freedom, democracy, and self-determination. In this way it has violated basic postulates of civilization. The brutality with which it attacked the Slovene people is without precedent in recent European history.

3. The Presidency of the Assembly of Croatia expresses its profound indignation and condemns the crimes by the Army and its top brass against two constituent nations of the former SFRY. The Presidency demands that the Army immediately stop this unjust, unnatural, and hopeless war against the Slovene people; that it give up the role of a political arbiter; and that it respect the constitutionally installed authorities and democratic systems in the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia.

4. The tragic events in Slovenia are part of a year-long effort to destroy the democratic system in Croatia. This has become clear to all objective observers. It was and is being done in Croatia with the help of infiltrated armed terrorist groups whose greater Serbian and Chetnik plans the Army has supported, especially recently, and by manipulating sections of the Serbian population and these in Slovenia by a direct attack in which no means were spared.

In addition, plans are being announced for further terrorist and repressive actions including retaliation against all political dissenters both in the Army and among civilians, as clearly and unambigously stated by Blagoje Adzic, chief of the general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, in a public statement.

5. In light of the crimes already committed and those threatened by the Army, the Presidency of the Assembly denies the Yugoslav Army the right to use the state territory of Croatia to prepare and execute aggressive actions against the independent Republic of Slovenia or any other state.

Croatia Threatens Currency Countermeasures

LD0407185491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1809 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 4 (TANJUG)—Croatian National Bank Governor Ante Cicin-Sain told the press today his republic would take countermeasures unless the Yugoslav National Bank immediately revokes its decision to

deny Croatia and Slovenia access to new money and the Yugoslav foreign currency market.

The decision was taken by the Yugoslav National Bank's board of governors at the end of June to protect the country's monetary system following the two republics' decision to secede.

If the federal blockade is not lifted immediately, we are prepared to establish an internal republican foreign currency market, Cicin-Sain said.

"The decision to expel Croatia and Slovenia from the single Yugoslav monetary system is illegal and unfounded and is causing substantial harm to the Croatian banks, economy and population," he said.

Asked whether Croatia was preparing to issue its own currency, Cicin-Sain said this would not happen within the next three months during the suspension of the Croatian Assembly's decision on disunion.

On June 25 the republics of Croatia and Slovenia decided to become independent of Yugoslavia. However, a moratorium of three months was agreed after the mediation of an European Community commission.

Croatian Opposition Demands Ouster of Army Chief

LD0307223391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2040 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 3 (TANJUG)—The representatives of twelve opposition parties in the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia this evening called on 'all citizens of Yugoslavia' to refuse to cooperate 'with the militant Army leadership' and refrain from 'provocation and spontaneous resistence to the Army.'

The representative of the Party of Democratic Changes demanded that the Yugoslav Presidency replace head of Yugoslav Army General Staff Lieutenant General Blagoje Adzic and find all those responsible for yesterday's violation of the ceasefire in Slovenia.

Tanks, APC's, 'Chetniks' Arrive in Baranja

LD0307202191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1910 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Slavko [word indistinct] from Osijek for Croatian Radio:

At the time of this report over 100 tanks have entered Baranja across a bridge near Batina, as well as numerous armored vehicles and armored personnel carriers. Apart from this, middle-aged reservists, with or without beards, and numerous Chetniks led by the reservists are constantly arriving in private and state trucks in the Beli Manastir municipality. But this is not all. Although it was believed that this was just a routine exercise, the presence of numerous ambulances and mobile kitchen units leads to the conclusion that this is not just a picnic but a planned long-lasting stay and action. We must also say that the tankers carrying drinking water have also arrived there.

All this indicates the intention of the Army and Chetniks, who jointly took up positions and stationed their tanks in Baranja, paying no heed to what they crush and destroy before them—wheat, vineyards or orchards.

Members of the Croatian Interior Ministry have been helplessly watching all this, as they have no right to stop or control Army vehicles.

But even this is not everything. At the approach to the Batina bridge, in Bezdan on the side of Backa, the Army and Chetnik troops are waiting, as well as numerous armored vehicles, tanks, and armored personnel carriers. Some of the tanks have already taken up position on the bridge in the vicinity of which—on the Baranja side—a vessel of the Rijeka navy is at anchor. The entire coast is under siege by tanks and even machinegun nests have been set up.

Taking all this into consideration a difficult night lies ahead, and we have also received a report that an attack on the Darda police station is being prepared. It is perhaps a false one, but let the intention be known, and it is certainly not the only one envisaged for the night ahead.

Budapest Radio: Cease-Fire Holding in Croatia

LD0407120391 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1000 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] The night had been quiet in the Baranja region of Croatia. Our correspondent is Csaba Belenyesi:

[Belenyesi] It is alleged that the military units that marched in yesterday and the civilians who came with them and who—according to the latest news—are allegedly reservists, are stationed in the Beli Manastir barracks. The three-day-old cease-fire appears to be lasting in the mostly Magyar-populated Szentlaszko, because clashes have stopped. At Virovitica and Varasd—two towns near Slovenia—tanks rumbled through all night. Yet this time they did not move toward Slovenia but were moving out of there. While this is good news, the Croatians fear that battles will break out in their place.

By the way, at settlements in Hungary near the Croatian border, preparations had been made for receiving refugees. Accomodations have been created in Mohacs and Szederkeny, but according to the mayor of Mohacs, so far there had been no need to open the doors.

Slavonija-Baranja Region 'Relatively' Calm

LD0407093191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0826 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Osijek, July 4 (TANJUG)—The night of Wednesday-Thursday was relatively calm in the eastern parts of the Slavonija- Baranja region and the town Vukovar in

the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia, but tensions continued among the population.

A night without incidents was being explained by the presence of the Yugoslav People's Army units which were deployed in Baranja on Wednesday, and which arrived from the northern Serbian province of Vojvodina.

In Vukovar and its wider surroundings, there was less shooting than the previous nights, and only a few explosions could be heard. Police have announced that there were no injured while the sites of explosions have not as yet been established.

However, in the town of Pakrac, after six days of calm a strong explosion was heard. Pakrac is within the so-called autonomous region Krajina unilaterally proclaimed at the beginning of this year by the majority Serb population in this part of Croatia. The Croatian authorities do not recognize it.

Police on Thursday morning announced that window panes were shattered on three houses after an explosion. There were no reports if any were injured.

There was also sporadic shooting in Pakrac surroundings, police announced, but gave no details whether there were any killed or wounded.

Shooting Between Serbs, Croats Continues

AU0407190691 Vienna ORF Television Network in German 1830 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Report by Austrian Broadcasting Service Yugoslavia correspondent Friedrich Orter from Slavonia]

[Text] Civil war continues in eastern Croatia: today two people have been killed; ambulances take people to the hospital who were injured in the village of Tenja, five km outside Osijek; shooting between Croats and insurgent Serbs continues. A Serb who wants to help the Chetniks is racing toward the village in his car. He is stopped by a policeman and an armed civilian. The question is whether he will also pull out his gun. He does not, gives up his initial plan, and drives back.

A Croat driving back with us from the contested village to Osijek tells us that he never goes out without his magnum, which, incidentally, was made in a Serbian arms factory at Kragujevac.

In front of the City Hall at Osijek, disappointed and frightened Croats have gathered for a demonstration. They fled from the village of Tenja: parents with their small children, who have left behind their homes and all their belongings.

The Croatian population of Osijek believes that it is not sufficiently protected by its police. The people are accusing the leadership in Zagreb of not taking resolute steps against the Serbian threat, as they call it. Again and again one can hear people argue that the Serbs have more and better arms than we do.

[Begin recording of unidentified villager, who speaks in German] The Serbs went to the village and set up barricades. The next morning they come here for coffee, and in the afternoon they return again asking what happened, whether there were any bombs, and so on. [end recording]

The Army tanks that are rolling past the outskirts of the city on trains and are taken back to the barracks only protect the Serbs, the Croatian population here in Osijek says.

Shooting in Osijek Termed Provocation

LD0407005591 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0001 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] According to reports from the police administration in Osijek, a little before 2200 [2000 GMT] several shots were fired by an unknown person in the center of the town. Heavy police forces immediately blocked the entire area of Hrvatska Republika Street. An investigation is still in progress. No one has been injured, nor any damage reported. It is most likely a provocation, the Osijek police administration stated.

Shooting Incidents in Croatia Noted

LD0407155191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Vlatko Jurkovic reports for Croatian radio: At this moment—it is now 1515—reports of Chetnik attacks are coming into our editorial office, the editorial office of the Osijek radio station, from various directions. We have learned from Vukovar about a bitter conflict taking place in Borovo Naselje; shooting can be heard from the direction of Borovo Selo, and two houses have been attacked with explosives. Two people have been injured in the conflict; they are in the Vukovar hospital. In Celije, a little village between Tenja, Sivas, and Bogota in the Osijek municipality, the terrorists attacked and opened fire on a truck in which members of the National Guard were traveling, taking food to the people of this village inhabited by Croats which is surrounded by villages mainly inhabited by Serbs. There is shooting in Slavonija at this moment, in the middle of the day, shooting to kill. It is obvious that there is, in fact, a desire to cause a conflict on a larger scale so that the great number of tanks waiting at the eastern Croatian border will be ordered to move and have a reason to start moving.

'Chetnik' Attack on Borovo Naselje Repelled

LD0407223491 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2200 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] In the course of the day, the biggest hotbed of crisis was Eastern Slavonia. In Borovo Naselje members of the National Guard and special units of the Croatian

Interior Ministry fought all day long against the Chetniks whom they managed to push to Borovo Selo. We received the following report from our colleagues in Vukovar:

On 4 July 1991 the Chetnik attack on Borovo Naselje was successfully repelled by the defenders of Borovo Naselje. On this occasion the following guardsmen were injured: (Vlado Budimir), (Damir Palas), and (Stjepan) [words indistinct]. Civilian (Stjepan Stefanec) was killed and his wife injured. A number of people received light injuries, but they were released and sent home after medical treatment.

The confrontation lasted from 1100-2140 [0900-1940 GMT]. On the side of the guard, 210 guardsmen were involved and about 460 reservists. On the terrorist side an unknown number of Chetniks and the domestic extreme Serbian population were involved. They withdrew to Borovo Selo after sustaining heavy losses. The Yugoslav People's Army exercised restraint, except when one self-propelled gun opened fire with a high-caliber machine gun on guardsmen and several grenades were fired from a tank, also against guardsmen. Chetniks opened fire at the army in order to provoke clashes between the army and guardsmen, which the guardsmen skillfully avoided. The army did not allow itself to be drawn into any more serious conflicts.

Thirty 'Terrorists' Killed in Borovo Naselje

LD0407233291 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2300 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] After several hours of shooting, which ended about 2100, calm still reigns in Borovo Naselje. As we have reported, terrorists from neighboring Borovo Selo, helped out by people and weapons from the other side of the Danube—from the Republic of Serbia—attacked Borovo Naselje, where they came up against strong police and Guard forces. According to information from Borovo Naselje, there are at least 30 dead on the terrorists' side, and many more wounded, who are being ferried into Serbia by boat from Borovo Selo. We have also discovered that there are some wounded, including civilians—Borovo Naselje inhabitants—among the defenders of Borovo Naselje.

Croatian Radio Denies Dvor na Uni Attack

LD0507003591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2206 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, 4 July (TANJUG)—In a news bulletin this evening Croatian radio denied that numerous members of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Guard corps attacked Dvor na Uni. Citing information received in the republican government information center and in the police office in Sisak, Croatian radio asserts that neither Ministry of Internal Affairs police, nor members of the National Guard, "have undertaken any activities anywhere today," except in Borovo Naselje.

Croatian Police Reportedly Storm Dvor na Uni

AU0407201791 Belgrade RTV Sat TV in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] The police force of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs of Croatia stormed Dvor na Uni dressed in uniforms with all the markings worn by the police of the Serbian Autonomous Region of Krajina.

The attack on Dvor na Uni was carried out from two directions, from Hrvatska Kostojnica and Buzibe and from the Bosnia-Hercegovina direction. Dvor na Uni, Kozin Brod, and Orahovica have been cut off from the rest of the world. There are some 1,300 policemen of the Croatian Ministry of Internal Affairs taking part in the attack on Dvor na Uni. In addition to automatic rifles they are also using grenade launchers and 20-mm cannons.

Clashes, Casualities in Celije Reported

LD0507013791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0043 GMT 5 Jul 91

[Text] Vukovar, July 4 (TANJUG)—According to police sources, armed civilians fired at a patrol of the national [word indistinct] of Croatia killing two of its members and wounding three, near the village of Celije in eastern Croatia today.

The same sources do not know of any possible casualties among the attackers.

TANJUG correspondent in Vukovar reported that there was shooting in nearby Borovo village this afternoon.

Serbia

Red Cross To Oversee Evacuation of Army Troops

LD0307152691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1406 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Ljubljana, July 3 (TANJUG)—Slovenian Information Secretary Jelko Kacin told reporters today that negotiations are under way between the Red Cross organization of Slovenia and Red Cross organizations of the other Yugoslav republics on the evacuation of Yugoslav Army troops "who were captured or surrendered while fighting in Slovenia."

"The Slovenian Red Cross will hand over the majority of the captured soldiers to the Red Cross organizations of the other Yugoslav republics, and the evacuation will be carried out in a manner which will not threaten their lives," Kacin said.

Around 200 parents of Serbian soldiers on Army service in Slovenia left Belgrade today for Ljubljana by Red Cross buses, hoping to learn what had happened to their children. The parents are accompanied by vice-presidents of the Serbian parliament Borivoje Petrovic and Pavic Bradovic and president of the Red Cross of Serbia Mane Budisavljevic. A group of them yesterday

broke into the Serbian parliament and interrupted its session, demanding that their children return home from Slovenia.

Slovenia 'Guarantees' Serbian Soldiers' Release

LD0307182491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1719 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 3 (TANJUG)—The Serbian Renewal Movement (SRM), the strongest opposition party in the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia, on Wednesday received Slovenia's "firm guarantees" that all Serbian soldiers and officers in the Yugoslav Army, as well as civilians taken prisoner in that Republic will be released.

One of SRM leaders, Milan Komnenic, told a press conference in Belgrade that the agreement was reached "in a direct contact" with member of the Slovenian Presidency and President of the National Security Council of Slovenia Dusan Pluta.

The contact was established through the Liberal Democratic Party of Slovenia, whose delegation arrived in Belgrade on its own initiative to help, as its member Tone Amderlic told the press conference, "bring the senseless conflict to an end at once."

About thirty people today went on a hunger strike outside the Serbian parliament building in downtown Belgrade, demanding that the Serbian and Montenegrin soldiers return from Croatia and Slovenia, that a Serbian guard be formed, that the Serbian Government resign and that a government of national salvation be formed.

Around 200 parents of soldiers serving their Army terms in Slovenia rallied today outside the town hall in the Croatian port of Split demanding that their children return home.

Hunger Strike Begins Outside Serbian Assembly

LD0307155191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1216 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 3 Jul (TANJUG)—Thirty people, participants in a protest outside the Serbian Assembly building, started a hunger strike today. They are demanding that soldiers of the Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities return from Croatia and Slovenia, that a Serbian Guard be formed, and that the present government of the Republic of Serbia resign, allowing a government of national salvation to be formed.

Today's protests and this strike outside the Serbian Assembly are a continuation of last night's protest, which also expressed the same demands. The majority of opposition leaders support these demands. They are insisting on the formation of a government of national salvation because, they stress, they consider that the present "communist government" is incapable of leading Serbia at this critical moment. [passage omitted]

Serbian Mothers Protest to Army Leaders

LD0407030191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0100 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] At about 2200 last night [3 July], the parents and relatives of servicemen from Serbia who are doing their military service in Slovenia were welcomed outside the Zagreb Trade Fair by Bernado Jurlina, vice president of the Croatian government; Stjepan Sulimanac, vice president of the Croatian Assembly, and about 100 mothers from Zagreb. After a brief delay, they headed for the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] club in Zagreb, where they were received by the leaders of the 5th Army District, headed by Colonel General Zivota Avramovic and Slavko Degoricija, deputy minister of internal affairs of the Republic of Serbia.

The mothers from Serbia and Croatia are asking that their sons be unconditionally released to go home from the Army. The parents do not want their children to die for any ideology whatsoever. General Avramovic promised the parents that they would be able to visit their children in the barracks. Indignation at this was voiced from the hall, along with demands that the children must be allowed to go home. The parents of servicemen from Serbia thanked their hosts in Zagreb and the Republic of Croatia for the warm reception and concern. After a three-hour session at the YPA club, they headed for the Globus restaurant at the Zagreb Trade Fair, where dinner and sleeping accommodations had been arranged for them. In the morning they are to continue their journey to Slovenia.

Demonstrators Outside Serbian Assembly Disperse

LD0407105291 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0932 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jul (TANJUG)—The last group of demonstrators outside the People's Assembly of Serbia dispersed overnight, the Belgrade City Assembly has announced. The main Belgrade street is again open.

The demonstrators gathered in the late afternoon on 2 July, when a group of parents of young servicemen serving their military service in Slovenia entered the Serbian parliament. In the meantime, a large group of parents, accompanied by representatives of the assembly, left for Ljubljana and Zagreb in special buses.

Socialists 'Not Opposed' to Slovenia's Secession

LD0307194791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July (TANJUG)—The Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS), the ruling party in Yugoslavia's largest republic, said today it was not opposed to Slovenia's secession from the rest of the country.

"Serbia has nothing against Slovenia's secession, it does no harm to our interests and we have no reason not to accept their separation if it is conducted in a peaceful

manner," the party said in letters sent to President of the Serbian Assembly Aleksandar Bakocevic and President of the Yugoslav Assembly Slobodan Gligorijevic.

The letters were signed by Radoman Bozovic, president of the party's group of deputies in the Serbian Assembly.

Bozovic demanded on behalf of the SPS that the Serbian Assembly ask the Federal Assembly to convene urgently in order to review the accountability of Yugoslav Prime Minster Ante Markovic, who he said was "responsible for the fighting and bloodshed, and unnecessary and completely unjustified deaths in Slovenia."

Slovenia adopted its decision on secession from Yugoslavia on June 25. The federal government assessed this action as illegal and ordered the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) to secure the country's borders, since when fierce clashes have been in progress between the Slovenian territorial defence and the YPA.

Croatian Refugees Enter Vojvodina

LD0307151691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1422 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Novi Sad, July 3 (TANJUG)—Over 5,000 refugees from the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia have fled to the province of Vojvodina, it was announced here today. Vojvodina is part of the Republic of Serbia.

The exodus of Serbian refugees, especially women and children, continues because of the situation in eastern parts of Croatia with a mixed Serbo-Croat population. Municipal civil defence headquarters and Red Cross organizations have taken all the necessary steps for an organized reception and settlement of refugees from Croatia in villages and towns in Vojvodina.

Vojvodina Hungarians' Statement on Inequality

AU0507075791 Budapest MTI in English 0729 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Ada, 3 July (MTI)—The Presidium of the Democratic Community of Hungarians (PDCH) in Vojvodina sent documents to the Hungarian news agency MTI with the information that Slobodan Milosevic, during his talks with PDCH President Andras Agoston in late June, expressed his readiness to consider the initiative towards the introduction of a local minority government and, on this score, launch a dialogue between the Serb authorities and the PDCH.

The PDCH Presidium established that the Hungarian institutions in Vojvodina are coming under growing danger in the shadow of the armed clashes taking place in Yugoslavia. The body was alarmed to see the drop in the number of students educated in Hungarian, and stated that illegal opinion polls also suitable for exerting political pressure were conducted among Hungarian students, and that teachers were frightened away by threats from engaging in political activity and expressing their views outside school.

Students wishing to continue their studies in Hungary at secondary school enjoy considerably fewer opportunities than before. The cultural activities within the associations are used for political manipulation. Media organizations are deprived of the technical means indispensable to their operation. The leading posts are filled with persons whose activity serves not the interests of Hungarians in Vojvodina.

The PDCH Presidium furthermore states that in the present situation, it is impossible to wage a democratic political struggle for lack of legislation guaranteeing minority rights, which is a source of recurring problems every day.

The PDCH Presidium sees a way out in officially recognizing the national minority and setting up a local minority government, and will continue its activity accordingly in both the domestic and international political arena.

Kosovo Albanians Assail 'Genocide' Preparations

LD0407183991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1813 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Geneva, July 4 (TANJUG)—Representatives of the Democratic League of Kosovo, the strongest opposition party of ethnic Albanians in this Serbian province, today accusedd Yugoslavia and Serbia of "flagrant violations of Albanian rights."

Addressing a CSCE meeting on minorities currently under way in Geneva, the two party officials—Shatri and Krasniqi—urged the CSCE and the international community to impose "strict sanctions against Yugoslavia".

They also said that "Serbia's dictatorial military-political regime is preparing genocide over the helpless Albanians."

Shatri and Krasniqi proposed that the CSCE take immediate steps to prevent this.

Ethnic Albanian alternative political parties in Kosovo have called a demonstration in Geneva for tomorrow because of "the extreme tension in Slovenia, Croatia and Kosovo."

Montenegro

Montenegrin Prime Minister Comments on Country

LD0407023791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0038 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Titograd, July 3 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia does not exist in its so-called frameworks any longer, Milo Djukanovic, prime minister of the Republic of Montenegro, southwestern Yugoslavia, told an emergency session of its assembly here this evening.

"It seems to me," Djukanovic said, "that this is why there is no sense to talk about the need to discuss, by way

of democratic negotiations and all representatives of peoples from the so-far [as received] Yugoslavia taking part, the structure of a new state," he said.

"While fully [words indistinct] the Yugoslav Army, I will insist on having not a single inhabitant of Montenegro step with rifle in hand on the soil of Slovenia," the republic's prime minister said, adding that Yugoslav Army units should immediately leave the territory of Slovenia and stand at the frontier of the part of Yugoslavia which further wishes a joint homeland.

The federal bodies should be "at once left by all those leaving Yugoslavia," he said. "It is nonsensical to have as the Presidency president and the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces the man who, until yesterday, was not sure of whether he wants or not to live in Yugoslavia," Montenegro's premier emphasized.

Montenegro Adopts Decision on Status of Nation

LD0407093591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0744 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Titograd, July 4 (TANJUG)—Parliament of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro concluded early morning on Thursday that 'no nation, nor parts of a nation should be made to stay in the Yugoslav community by force.' The conclusions, adopted at the end of a 9-hour special session of the parliament, say that those who wish to leave Yugoslavia should be allowed to do so, but with clearly defining the borders and with prior clearing up of all balances and accounts.

It is the stand of the Montenegrin parliament that the existing or newly-constructed organs of a new Yugoslav community should be made up of representatives of only those republics and nations (?which) wished to stay in Yugoslavia.

The parliament did not accept the opposition's proposal to begin forming volunteer units, which would act parallel to the Yugoslav People's Army.

Also, it did not accept the opposition's demand to—in accord with the other constituents of a 'new Yugoslavia', mentioning Serbia, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Macedonia by name, as well as the Serbs living in Croatia—immediately begin forming the new organs of authority which would replace the present federal organs and open negotiations with the Slovenes and Croats on the manner of their secession.

Montenegrin Assembly Debates Army Actions

LD0307224391 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2200 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] A Montenegrin Assembly session was held in Titograd today. Dr. Branko Kostic, vice president of the Yugoslav Presidency, told the deputies that he will work to ensure that every Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] man from Montenegro honorably discharges his YPA tasks. However, he expressed opposition to men being sent against the Slovene and Croatian peoples, in attempting to keep these two nations in Yugoslavia by force. During a special Montenegrin Assembly session, Dr. Kostic stressed that it would be harmful to create an atmosphere of mistrust in the YPA, despite the unenviable role it found itself in during its first attempt to secure the state border.

During the debate, several deputies disagreed with Branko Kostic. Mitar Cvorovic from the National Party said that the YPA had disappointed the Serbian people most of all, and suggested the establishment of a national unity and trust government. Deputy Djerdja Cokaj expressed his belief that a mistake had been made on 15 May, when Spite Mesic was not elected Presidency president, because his election would have prevented armed conflicts. During the Assembly session several deputies called for a peaceful solution to conflicts, and common sense actions.

The Assembly session was also attended by a group of Montenegrin Student Federation members. They had been invited as observers. They asked the Assembly to arrange for an immediate recall of all men of Montenegrin nationality from Slovene and Croatian territory if the humiliating betrayal [izdaja] among the YPA top brass continues. In addition, the Montenegrin students require that the responsibility of the YPA command cadre be established, because with their betrayal they have contributed to unnecessary casualties in Slovenia.

Macedonia

Macedonian Radio Denounces Slovenia, Bloodshed

AU0407090391 Skopje Radio Macedonia Network in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] [passage indistinct] In this context, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia appeals to concentrate attention on the high value of human life, and forget all party and ethnic tendencies and [words indistinct].

Macedonia does not need bloody events such as those in Slovenia [words indistinct].

Using terms such as occupiers and prisoners of war, seizing weapons, occupying military camps, obstructing the supply of food and medicines, and deporting people is something that was not even done in Biafra during the tribal wars. The situation appears to be similar to the one in 1941, as if a new occupier has crossed the Yugoslav border.

The insolent and biased propaganda that is being directed in Slovenia against the Yugoslav People's Army during those days of civic disobedience and everything else that was not initiated by the state, such as the occupation of the territory in classic fashion, is proof that current Slovene policy has developed into an insane [bezumna] militarization.

All the sympathy the Yugoslav and world democratic public had for Slovenia's aspirations to be master of their own fate was quickly dissipated because of Slovenia's insane moves.

Now the soldiers of the Yugoslav People's Army brought up to defend the country to which they belong and which they serve found themselves under fire because of the fact that they do not want to respond to fire with fire and because they do not want to fire on their own people. This fact was exploited by the Slovene militia. The attacks against 18-year old boys who belong to an Army whose moves in recent months—most of them political and [word indistinct]—confirmed it as a political factor do not correspond to the efforts to find a democratic solution to the crisis in Yugoslavia. There is no reason for a savage and aggressive attack against them.

After all this, the present Slovene political leaders will not be able to hide from the world and their own people the picture of the aggressive attacks against the innocent boys who happened to be in Slovenia during their military service in order also to defend Slovenia, and who found themselves under fire even when they wanted to hold out their hands to their countrymen and strike up a conversation with them. Those boys were simply arrested, stripped of their weapons, and humiliated.

The Republic of Macedonia does not question the aspirations and effort of any country to be sovereign and independent, or the will of any people to decide its future and fate alone. However, what is being done these days in Slovenia, even today, despite all internal and international treaties, surpasses all bounds of humanity. Already today or tomorrow Slovenia could be an independent state, regardless of whether or not it is recognized by the international community. However, the Slovenes, the ordinary people, who have no part in the methods now being used by the Slovene authorities, will not be able to hide the shame of their history and the bloody traces left by the Slovene militia in the name of democracy, independence, and self-dependence [samostoyatelnost], which no one had contested anyway until now.

The paranoia of the Slovene authorities is a warning and lesson for the political entities in the Republic of Macedonia. Paranoia has also engulfed certain political groups in Macedonia. They want [words indistinct] and to shed blood, because of some hotheads who are proposing methods that have nothing in common with any prudence. Attempts are being made to ignite the situation in Macedonia [words indistinct], forgetting in a amateurish way that every fateful time requires cool heads rather than [word indistinct] rallies in which everything is allowed.

The unity of Macedonia in this fateful time must be preserved through support rather than constant and concerted attacks against the official policy on the part of some heroes who, in the name of the people, are proposing a war Macedonia does not need.

Macedonian Minister Assesses Army Moves

LD0407230391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2139 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Skopje, July 4 (TANJUG)—Defence Minister of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Recsto Damj Novski said here this evening Yugoslav People's Army troops in Slovenia had not been not prepared to fight fight their own people because of which innocent victims had [words indistinct].

Damjanovski made the statement at a meeting with some 40 parents of Macedonian soldiers doing their army service in Slovenia and Croatia.

He promised that the soldiers would be returned from Slovenia to complete their army service in the territory of Macedonia after taking a two-week leave.

The parents accepted a recommendation of Macedonian Parliament President Stojan Andov not to go to Slovenia on their own, but to wait until an arrangement had been made with the Slovenian leadership and the Red Cross organization of that republic on the safe return of the soldiers.

Macedonian Soldiers' Parents Protest at Assembly

LD0407102591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0948 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Skopje, 4 Jul (TANJUG)—Shortly before 1100 [0900 GMT], a group of parents from Strumica whose sons are serving their military service in Slovenia and Croatia arrived outside the building of the Macedonian Assembly, in Skopje, which has been blocked by armored vehicles and special forces units. The parents demand the return of Macedonian soldiers immediately to continue their military service in their own republic, as promised recently by the Macedonian leadership.

Bosnia-Hercegovina

Serbians in Bosnia-Hercegovina Criticize Markovic

LD0407152591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1349 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Sarajevo, July 4 (TANJUG)—The Serbian Democratic Party (SDS) from the Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina today accused Federal Prime Minister Ante Markovic and his government for deceiving the world for days and tacitly allowing the illegal arming and creation of illegal republican armies in Slovenia and Croatia.

SDS is the second largest party in the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly and Serbs make up about 32 percent of the republic's population.

According to this party, Markovic and his government in a perfidious and preconceived way, and without preparation, pushed the Yugoslav Army into the adventure of taking the Yugoslav borders.

International

Europeans on Consequences of Army Advance

LD0307170591 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 3 Jul 91

[Text] Zagreb, July 3 (TANJUG)—President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Stipe Mesic and President of the Republic of Croatia Franjo Tudjman have had intensive contacts this afternoon with German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd and Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, (?the) adviser to the Croatian president said here today.

The adviser, Mario Nobilo, told a conference for domestic and foreign journalists in the Croatian Assembly that a warning from those contacts was that, if the Army advanced on Croatia and Slovenia, it would have 'direct diplomatic consequences in terms of a recognition of Croatia and Slovenia.'

'At this critical moment it may serve, and has probably already served, as the main deterrent from what may still happen—a military coup which is already under way,' said Nobilo.

Markovic Says More Cooperation With EC Needed

LD0407131791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jul (TANJUG) - At this moment, the key issue is the question of the borders, that is, what is to be done to reestablish the situation as it was prior to 26 June, Federal Premier Ante Markovic said at today's news conference.

In Markovic's view, further consultations and cooperation with EC members are needed on this issue.

Milosevic Meets With Greek Foreign Minister

LD0507004291 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2242 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, July 4 (TANJUG)—President of the Republic of Serbia Slobodan Milosevic this evening in Belgrade received Greek Foreign Minister Antonis Samaras with whom he reviewed the current situation in Yugoslavia, which will be discussed at tomorrow's special session of the Council of Ministers of the European Community (E.C.) in the Hague.

The cordial and friendly talks between President Milosevic and Foreign Minister Samaras also included the further development and cooperation between Greece and Yugoslavia's biggest republic of Serbia.

Serbia and Greece share a common interest which is to broaden joint cooperation, particularly at the economic level, as Serbia's and Greece's respective economies are complementary in many fields, while the fact that Greece is a member of the European Community is especially significant.

Enterprises from Serbia and Greek business partners, as set out, are interested in joint ventures and developmental projects in Serbia as well as joint appearances on the world market.

Greek Foreign Minister Arrives in Belgrade

LD0407175991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1724 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Jul (TANJUG)—Greek Foreign Minister Andonios Samaras, who arrived this evening in Belgrade, will go on to the Hague tomorrow for an emergency meeting of EC foreign ministers called to discuss the Yugoslav crisis.

Immediately on arrival in Belgrade, Samaras was received by his host Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

Before leaving for Belgrade, the Greek foreign minister made a brief statement in which he underscored that Greece supports the preservation of the unity of Yugoslavia, avoidance of unilateral decisions, and the resolution of conflicts by peaceful means.